# New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1814. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

## Two Weeks Later from California.

### $1,561,676 IN TREASURE.

### Political Excitement in the State.

### THE COMING ELECTIONS.

### News from Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

### California Markets—Great Stagnation in Trade.

### Two Hundred and Forty of Walker's Men on board the U.S. Frigate Roanoke.

The U. S. M. steamer *Star of the West*, WM. [illegible], U. S. N., commanding, sailed from Aspinwall July 4, at 10 o'clock P. M., with the mails, passengers and treasure for New-York brought down by the steamer *Golden Age*, and arrived at this port late last night.

Died on board *Star of the West*, July 5, of apoplexy, [illegible], servant of A. MAXEY. July 9 [illegible], infant child of A. S. [illegible].

U. S. M. steamer *Granada*, [illegible] GRIFFIN, commander, sailed from Aspinwall for Havana, July 4, at [illegible] P. M., with the mails and passengers for New-Orleans.

[illegible]

Pacific Mail steamer *Golden Age*, J. T. WATKINS, Commander, sailed from San Francisco, June 20, 4.00 A. M., with the United States mails, passengers and $1,973,087.07 in treasure, destined as follows: for New-York, $1,561,676.16; for England, $[illegible]; for Panama, $12,611.

[illegible] Company's steamer *Sonora* with the mails and passengers from New-York and New-Orleans 5th June.

20th 11.30 A. M., arrived at Manzilla, sailed thence 4.00 P. M. same day.

[illegible] instant, 9 A. M., arrived at Acapulco, and sailed thence for Panama, 2 P. M. same day.

July 3, 6½ A. M., boarded Company's steamer *John L. Stephens*, with the mails and passengers of 20th June from New-York and New Orleans. All well.

Died on board *Golden Age*, WM. WALDRON, of New-York, aged 34 years.

Arrived at Panama July 4, 6 A. M.

United States ships *Independence* and *John Adams* off Panama. United States steamer *Roanoke* and sloop-of-war *Cyane* off Aspinwall. The *Cyane* was to sail for Boston July 8, with about 60 of WALKER's men on board.

The *Roanoke* had on board about 240 of WALKER's men, of which 130 were on the sick list.

We are indebted to E. W. HULL, Esq., Purser of the *Star of the West*, for the earliest favors.

**Treasure List of the Star of the West.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| American Ex. Bank | $71,100 | Order | 172,917 |
| [illegible] | 50,000 | James Patrick | 30,000 |
| [illegible] & Co. | 230,000 | Jno Phelan, Jr. | 10,000 |
| [illegible] | 170,000 | Robt. Bailey & Co. | 112,000 |
| [illegible] | 2,500 | Rom. Falconer & Co. | 28,511 |
| [illegible] & Co. | 20,000 | Renard & Co. | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 104,000 | Wm. Seligman & Co. | 36,000 |
| [illegible] & Co. | 13,104 | Henry Strybring | 5,100 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Trenholm & Co. | 13,000 |
| [illegible] & Co. | 40,000 | Thain & McKeon | 2,000 |
| [illegible] & Adams | [illegible] | Wells, Fargo & Co. | 204,000 |
| [illegible] Co. | 11,500 | | |
| From San Francisco | | | $1,561,676 |

FROM ASPINWALL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| E. D. Crane | $4,620 | J. Alexander & Co. | 700 |
| S. Lansburg & Co. | 4,000 | | |
| Total | | | $1,561,676 |

EDWARD W. HULL, Purser.

**Passengers.**

In steamship *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall—Mrs. Bridge and infant, Mrs. O'Neil and infant, Capt. [illegible] Aldan, U. S. N., lady and servant, J. Epperstein and family, A. Mathy and lady, E. A. Vanderwaden and family, W. [illegible] Hartwell, R. R. Friskon, Rev. M. Coyakin and family, W. R. Brown and 3 children, E. W. Heath and family, Capt. W. L. Dall, lady and child, Capt. [illegible], P. Lewis and family, Mrs. Knapp, W. C. Long, C. M. Patterson, Mrs. Dow and 2 daughters, Rev. A. Williams, Commander Sparrowen, U. S. N., Purser Cutter, U. S. N., Lieut. Fairfax, U. S. N., Dr. Harrison, U. S. N., [illegible], U. S. N., Lieut. Forrest, U. S. N., [illegible], Engineer, U. S. N., M. Patterson, U. S. N., M. Lattimer, U. S. N., [illegible], U. S. N., H. W. Griswold, G. L. Walworth and lady, R. H. Walworth, Mrs. Armstrong and servant, E. Scholzpuly, J. Geddes, S. Tucker, Dr. Persons and lady, A. Welch, A. J. Halcombe, M. Woodward, E. L. Merill, E. Schultz, J. B. Cooper and family, M. Bruce and sister, Judge [illegible], S. W. Schaffer, G. Schaffer, M. Heard, M. Peterson, J. Allen, Mrs. Pinkham and infant, L. Kahn, S. W. Curtis, N. C. Lowton, L. Pickel, Mrs. E. [illegible], B. J. Brodersen, Mrs. Wilkinson and child, Edward Grovil, Wm. Dean, A. B. Williams and family, O. P. Williams and lady, J. B. Deppens, lady and child, Jas. Story, Geo. Werner, wife and 2 children; Mrs. S. [illegible], Mrs. P. Donahue, Mrs. L. D. Steers and child, Miss Ida Falls, Mrs. Fairfax and servant, J. A. Garden, A. Morton, Baggage-master; Lieut. M. P. Jones. United States ship *Roanoke*; Mrs. J. Healey, Mrs. M. Scott and 2 children, B. Evans and lady, M. Strawson and son, Mrs. Day and 2 children, H. B. Chatfield and wife, Mme. Sibelle, Mme. Rives, J. H. Simmons, wife and 2 children, Mr. Lindsey, Mrs. Sloan, L. Kenny wife and 2 children; B. Davenport, E. Blais, and other in cabin.

**Summary of the Fortnight's News.**

The arrival of the Collector of this port, together with many prominent politicians, on the *Golden Gate*, which vessel reached here on the 15th inst., has tended to increase the political excitement, and hundreds of expectants of office under the new Administration are zealously employed in securing offices from the [illegible] administration to others from the other. All over the State the wire-workers are "laying pipe" for the Democratic State Convention, which convenes at the capital on the 14th proximo. The feud between the Broderick and Weller factions is growing in intensity, and an interesting and exciting campaign has already commenced. The Administration will probably concentrate their forces on Col. WELLER as their Gubernatorial candidate, while the Broderick clique will bring forward either Judge MCCORKLE or JOHN [illegible] as his competitor for the nomination.

It is said that Col. WASHINGTON, who assumes the duties of the Collectorship in July, intends to rigidly enforce the Democratic doctrine of "rotation in office," by dismissing the army of Custom-House officials, all of whom are to make way for new aspirants. Although there are but two hundred offices within his gift, upwards of a thousand anxious applicants are thronging the streets, or "sitting at the receipt of customs," each in the confident belief that he is to be favored a place at the public crib.

Meanwhile the Republicans are not idle, as they have already called a State Convention, and made arrangements for presenting a full ticket for the suffrages of the people.

The Know-Nothing Party is virtually extinct, and the great mass of the members of the late organization have gone over to the Democracy, or enlisted in the Republican cause.

Mining matters, as usual, monopolize the attention of the great majority of the inhabitants of the interior. Quartz mining enterprises are resulting more favorably, and extensive arrangements are in progress for carrying on this description of mining in nearly all of the interior counties.

A Convention of the quartz miners of the State convened at Sacramento on the 18th. The result of its deliberations is anticipated with great interest, as having an important bearing on this department of home industry.

Continued and successful exertions in wagon-road enterprises have occupied the attention of very many of the people of the State. A stage-coach, laden with passengers, has made the trip from Oroville through the Sierra Nevada, to Honey Lake Valley, the western terminus of the National Wagon Road, and has safely made the trip, to and fro, between Placerville and Carson Valley. The energy and liberality displayed in these counties interested will probably insure the construction of two or more good wagon roads to intersect with the national road in Utah.

The Superintendent and other Federal officers, having charge of the western division of the general road, have left on their tour of exploration and survey. They are to locate the line of the road, as far east as Salt Lake.

The crops throughout the State promise to be more plentiful, and harvested in better order than was anticipated a few weeks ago. They will not fall much below the average of former years, owing to the greater quantity of soil sown and planted.

Of the three indictments brought against HENRY BATES, late State Treasurer, one only has been temporarily disposed of, and on this the Jury failed to agree. The other two are still pending, but will come to trial in July. The accused is, meantime, at large on bail.

E. A. BOWS, Deputy Treasurer, who has been confined six months on board the Prison brig at Sacramento, has finally consented to purge himself of contempt, by answering such questions as may be propounded, touching the mysterious disappearance of the Treasury moneys. The Court of Sessions not being in session, the Judge refused his application.

New Penitentiary buildings are immediately to be erected at Point San Quentin. The present accommodations are totally insufficient.

Great activity prevails at Mare Island, and the Government is expending large sums of money in Navy Yard improvements.

The United States Surveying party, to locate the boundary line between Washington Territory and the English possessions, have left this port for Puget Sound, on Government steamer *Active*, where they join with the English party, whence they together [illegible].

[illegible] portions of the State the drouth has [illegible] damage, and in fact every species [illegible]. The cattle have suffered greatly, and [illegible] from hunger and thirst.

[illegible] of interest from Sonora. All [illegible] the final annihilation of the CRABB expedition [illegible].

[illegible] between this State and Carson Valley is now of daily occurrence, and an active and rapidly increasing trade is springing up, which will prove beneficial to our Territorial neighbors, many of whom are desirous of being annexed to California.

The list of murders, rencontres and accidents, for the fortnight, is appalling; far greater than for many months past.

The flourishing mining precinct of Drytown, Amador County, was almost totally destroyed by fire on the 28th. Loss, $35,000.

Our dates from the valley of the Great Salt Lake, via San Bernardino, are to May 6th. Accounts of the departure of BRIGHAM YOUNG and suite for Northern Utah and Oregon, and of Mormon missionaries for the British North American Provinces, Europe, Asia and Africa, constitute the only news of interest.

Business of every kind has been moderately active; no pressure or occurrences of any kind have taken place. The weather has been uniformly pleasant, but waxing warmer and warmer towards the past few days. The thermometer has risen to the height of 93 degrees of Fahrenheit in this city. At Santa Clara it stood at 104, and at Marysville 108.

No further facts have come to light upon the rumored defalcation of Col. HARASZTHY, of the Mint. It is said that Col. H. has made over a sufficient amount of property to the United States District-Attorney to cover the alleged defalcation, and expresses himself as ready and willing to court an investigation of his accounts.

MIKE BRANNAGAN, one of the expatriated, arrived here on the 7th instant, on board the Hamburg bark *Wilhelmine*, from Guatemala. Immediately on his arrival he procured a Whitehall boat and escaped to Sacramento, where he is now engaged in his old business of cab driving.

Several cases of small-pox have occurred in our city during the past week, three of which have proved fatal.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

*From the Alta Californian.*

If the accounts sent forward by the steamer of June 5th were discouraging to parties abroad who have been shipping or are about to ship goods to this quarter of the world, those carried out by this mail are vastly less consoling. Probably at no period within several years past has there been a greater degree of dullness and depression in business circles than has existed in this month of June. Sales of a class have been plentiful—that is, auction sales.

The market for nearly all classes of staple goods has been tested, and tested severely, and not in a single instance has it withstood the ordeal; and full-blown speculations in Flour, Coffee, Provisions, Rice, Liquors, &c., &c., which were gradually rounding to the perfect orb of success, fell, collapsed and shrunken, under the deadly blow of the auctioneer's hammer.

There has been no trade at all to speak of with the country, and the firmness which characterized many operators, under the hope that a brisk demand for goods for the mountains must ere long set in, deserted them when the delusive character of the ideas thus entertained became manifest. It is not our purpose to go profoundly and philosophically into the reasons why this demand has not been excited. It is enough that we record its absence, and the results brought about.

Stagnation in trade, almost complete, a notable decline in rates, and two prominent failures among the mercantile fraternity, are the leading features, and all this in the face of a large fleet of vessels overdue, which may at any moment lay six or eight shiploads of merchandise on our docks, notwithstanding that our bonded warehouses already cannot contain all the foreign tonnage forced into them, and that our private warehouses and storerooms are filled to repletion with domestic merchandise.

Our mercantile friends in New-York and Boston, who in the meantime have filled up and dispatched those eight or ten clippers which advices by the last mail told us were on the berth for California, with dispatch, will perceive the propriety of not riding too high a horse of expectation with regard to the profitableness of their ventures of Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Wines, and what not else.

**Oregon.**

Our dates from this Territory are to June 6. The election of delegates to Congress had resulted in the choice of Gen. LANE, but by a great reduced majority. If there had been a unity of opposition, it is thought the Democratic candidate would have been defeated.

The Indians on the Umpqua Reservation having become disaffected, had broken out, and at last accounts were on their way to Port Orford, where the inhabitants were arming themselves to give the savages a warm reception.

**Sandwich Islands.**

By the arrival of the bark *Yankee*, we have received advices to May 21st. The British steamship *Pearl* had arrived from Callao, and the American brigantine *Morning Star* from Boston. This vessel, as is well known, belongs to some thousands of Sabbath school children in Boston and vicinity. She was warmly received at Honolulu. The children of the Sunday schools turned out in procession, and presented the captain with a banner, and subscribed also for many shares of stock.

M. MONSERRAT, the paramour of the royal sister of KAMEHAMAHA III., having been banished from the Islands by order of His Majesty, came over to this port on the *Yankee*.

## SAILING OF THE NORTH STAR.

### Departure of Parot.

The steamer *North Star* sailed precisely at 12 o'clock on Saturday, with the United States mails for Southampton and Havre, 177 passengers, and $200,000 in specie. AUGUSTE PAROT, connected with the extensive frauds upon the Northern Railway Company, was among the passengers, but his wife, to whom he was married on Friday, does not appear on the passenger list. That is no sort of reason, however, for presuming she is not on board under another name. PAROT was accompanied from the Eldridge-street Jail to the steamer by Deputy-Marshal THEODORE RYNDERS, in whose charge he goes to France, and by several other deputies. From some intimations coming to the ears of the Marshal of a probable attempt at a rescue, the Marshal attended in person, and, after seeing the prisoner and his custodian fairly closeted in one of the after staterooms of the lower saloon, he watched the companionways, and kept back the crowds which flocked to see him. A party of some fifteen in one crowd attempted to go below, who said they had business with him, but the Marshal sent them back, telling them there had been a pretty long season for the transaction of business, and it was now "too late." RYNDERS was the last man who stepped ashore, as the planks were hauled in.

Hon. JOEL W. WHITE, Consul to Lyons, J. R. DILLER, Consul to Bremen, and HENRY SMITH, the Razor-Strop-Man, were among the distinguished passengers. Mr. SMITH goes to London to pay a visit of respect and affection to his aged father.

There were also on board nine of the old original Christy Minstrels, who go out to try their fortune in the line of their profession. Their names are: E. H. Pierce, J. G. Donelly, A. Nish, W. F. Burton, D. S. Wambold, J. W. Raynor, lady and son; W. P. Collins, J. Brown, and T. Christian. They sang a farewell song as they moved away from the pier.

The *North Star* went off in fine style, with the Jack flying at the flag-staff forward, the English Union Jack at the fore, a large white burgee, with the letter V, at the main, and the American ensign at the peak. The latter was gracefully dipped as she rounded the stern of the frigate *Wabash*, which is lying in the stream.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—Under this title an association has been formed by our most prominent architects for the purpose of promoting the scientific and practical perfection of its members, and elevating the standing of the profession. For this purpose they will have regular meetings for the discussion of subjects of professional importance; lectures on topics of general interest; the collection of a library, designs and models, to which the members shall have free access; social intercourse among the members, and other means which the future may develop. The regular meetings take place on the first and third Tuesday evenings of the Winter months, and on the first Tuesday of the Summer months. The officers for 1857 are: RICHARD UPJOHN, President; THOMAS U. WALTER, First Vice-President; F. A. PETERSEN, Second do.; J. W. RITCH Treasurer; R. M. HUNT, Librarian; JOSEPH C. WELLS FREDERICK DIAPER, H. DUDLEY, A. J. DAVIS.

SUN-STRUCK.—A man named JOHN DYKMAN was found yesterday on the stoop of house No. 47 Baxter-street. He was carried by the Police to the City Hospital.

## THE QUARANTINE WAR.

### Midnight Attack on Seguine's Point.

### Three Parties of Oystermen in Disguise Fire into the New Quarantine Buildings.

### Capt. Walling Sends to Town for More Men and Muskets.

### NO LIVES LOST.

### THE FIRST DEATH FROM YELLOW FEVER.

### History of Yellow Fever in the City.

The long-threatened, much-talked-of, and finally-scouted rumor of a contemplated attack upon the new Quarantine station at Seguine's Point by the disaffected property-holder and indignant oyster-vender of that region has finally come off, and all further doubts—if doubts exist—as to the intentions of the insurgents may now be dismissed; the attack has actually been made by a large party, with faces masked and armed with deadly weapons, which were discharged pell-mell among the twenty-five Policemen who were there stationed to defend the property. The 4th of July having passed without any demonstration, notwithstanding the positive threats that the onslaught would then be made, had the effect to lull somewhat the fears of the vigilant sentinels at their weary post of duty. Taking advantage of this state of security into which they had evidently relapsed, the attack was determined on, planned, and executed with considerable tact.

At midnight on Saturday, just at the moment that the first division of twelve men go off guard, and the other twelve or thirteen take their places, a large party which had approached the premises unperceived, in three squads, and from three different points, commenced a discharge of firearms upon the building in which the Police are quartered.

There were only three men, as near as can be ascertained, outside the quarters at the time of the attack, and these were stationed one at the bars of the road, three hundred yards northeast of the house, which commands the approach from two points; the second at the northeast corner of the fence, two hundred yards from the house; another at the southwest corner of the grounds, which commands a view of the west side of the premises northward, and of the shore road westward. Seizing the moment when the men were changing positions, and nearly all in the house, with their arms stacked, the fire was opened upon the house from three directions, viz.: from the north road, from the lowest of the grounds, and from the westward on a line with the stone wall, which furnished the latter with a good breastwork. The three sentries having discharged their pieces, fell back upon head-quarters. The enemy, however, kept at a very respectful distance, keeping up their discharges in quick succession, and perforating the building in all directions with their bullets. Captain WALLING decided that it would be best to keep his men together instead of exposing them to a running fire from three points by charging in small parties and thus giving the enemy a chance to pass through the gateways and fire the buildings. Anticipating an assault by the whole force, every man stood ready to give them the benefit of their fifty muskets, and then the parties in charge of the howitzer would have swept the road with these deadly discharges. Watching their opportunity, the police fired some ten or a dozen shots, when the assaulting party retired from the ground.

Another of our reporters, who visited the Point yesterday, says: The first disposition of the Police was to rush out and openly defend themselves, but when it was discovered that none of the shots took effect in the building, it was concluded that the insurgents were manœuvring to get the shanties empty, and then under cover of a fire from the bushes to rush down and set fire to the buildings. So it was determined for the present to remain under cover. If the insurgents should present themselves in a large body on one side they would give them a taste of the howitzer.

The second round of shot was also aimed mostly over the heads of the Police; several bullets, however, bored the side of the shanty, one passing through Sergeant SEAMAN's hat, and another leaving its mark in the skirt of his coat. Capt. WALLING then ordered his men to leave the shanty and a portion of them to fire their revolvers. Only eight shots were fired by them in all, while there were fifty at least, and perhaps a hundred, discharged, by the oystermen. Upon the return of their first fire, the attacking party fled.

Each of the insurgents had his face painted, and al were dressed outlandishly.

Still, some of the Police insist that they recognized some of their attackers. JOSEPH QUICK says that he recognized ABRAM LATOURETTE. One of the dock-builders, GEORGE LOVEGROVE, also protests that he saw and knew LATOURETTE and Capt. WOOD among them.

Not a policeman received a scratch. Whether any of the attacking party were damaged or not cannot be known. If not fatally, of course it will not come out very soon.

Evidently the intention of the cowardly rascals was to get the buildings empty and then to burn them. They hardly ventured to set them on fire while the occupants were inside, nor dared to remain in the vicinity after the occupants came outside. It was doubtless the wisest policy which the police pursued, but there will not be lacking hundreds of peace-loving citizens, who will deeply regret that the aid of the howitzer was not invoked to identify some score or two of the fellows.

The following letter from Capt. WALLING was received by the Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon:

SEGUINE'S POINT, Sunday, July 12, 1857.

*Deputy Superintendent:*

DEAR SIR: There was an attack made on this place last night by a large body of men, who fired about 50 shots at us. No damage was done. They did not succeed in burning the buildings, as they no doubt intended. Respectfully,

GEO. W. WALLING.

After consultation with Commissioner HALL, President DRAPER dispatched a special messenger with the following note to Quarantine Commissioner BOWNE, who resides at Stapleton, Staten Island:

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, COMMISSIONERS, No. 88 White-street, New-York, July 12, 1857.

DEAR SIR: We have been informed, this evening, that the men at Seguine's Point were assailed last night, about 11 o'clock, by a large number of persons who attempted the destruction of the buildings, and used with considerable briskness firearms in the affair. It is stated that Mr. SEAMAN, the sergeant, received a shot through the hand and in his hat.

We wish to know whether any reinforcement is needed from here.

If after a consultation with the Sheriff you should come to that conclusion, you had better make a signal by firing a cannon or sending up rockets; and at the same time charter a steamboat and send word to this office.

There will be a force of 50 men in readiness whenever you give the notice.

Commissioner HALL is present and joins in this notice. Your obedient servant,

S. DRAPER, President.

D. BOWNE, Esq., Staten Island.

About 6 o'clock Deputy CARPENTER ordered fifty men to be collected and await his orders at the Fifth Precinct Station. Meantime, a steamboat was ordered to be got in readiness, and all the necessary arrangements were quickly made for sending a reinforcement of fifty men, or four times that number, to the Point, should circumstances demand.

Commissioner HALL left the White-street office about 8 o'clock.

President DRAPER remained until after 7 o'clock, then leaving orders to be notified in the event of the messenger's arrival for a reinforcement.

Nothing of the attack was known at Stapleton, or on other portions of the island up to a late hour in the afternoon. A gentleman connected with the Police Department spent the night of Saturday and nearly the whole of Sunday in Stapleton. He was first informed of the attack on his arrival last evening at the office of the Commissioners in White street.

This, and other similar circumstances, led many to surmise that the report was a hoax, and that the note signed with Capt. WALLING's name was a forgery. The arrival of our reporter from Seguine's Point at a late hour last night, however, convinced the Department that the facts were as we have above stated them.

LATEST.

Up to 1 o'clock this morning nothing new had been received from Seguine's Point.

**First Death from Yellow Fever.**

The case of the bark *Lucy Heywood* is still fresh in the public mind. This vessel left Gonaives on the 15th of May, and while she was in that port, and during her passage, five persons died on board of yellow fever. The only two of her crew left upon her arrival were in good health, but the bark was sent to the lower Quarantine anchorage, a portion of her cargo having been discharged and stored at the old Quarantine. Two persons belonging to South Orrington, Me., where the vessel belongs, were employed to go on board of her as ship-keepers, as captain and mate. It was represented to them by the agent of the owners that there was no danger of infection. After a thorough ventilation she obtained a permit to come up within five hundred yards of the City and anchor; but, fortunately, she was boarded for a final inspection by the Health Officer, after she was under way, when the mate, Mr. WILLIAM GOLD, of South Orrington, Me., was found to be sick.

The man was sent to the Hospital, and the vessel once more sent below. Yesterday this man died—an unmistakable case of yellow fever, making the sixth victim to this disease from on board the *Lucy Heywood*. In this connection it may be proper to state that Dr. THOMPSON is constantly besieged by letters from the owners of vessels detained at Quarantine arguing the absurdity of detaining their respective vessels, all assuming that their craft is perfectly healthy. The narrow escape in the case of the *Lucy Heywood* may serve as a suggestion to these gentlemen that the Health Officer knows best, and should be left uninfluenced in the discharge of his important functions.

The Doctor, however, assures our reporter that this is the only case of yellow fever that has occurred at Quarantine, and that there is now no case in the Hospital.

To protect more perfectly the public health, Dr. THOMPSON has just issued the blank form of a bond, which the owners of lighters, lightermen, and stevedores employed within Quarantine limits, will be required to sign, binding each party to a strict conformity to the Quarantine regulations. The amount of bonds required of the owners of lighters is fixed at $10,000, of men employed on lighters $250, and stevedores $250. The design of this new arrangement is to break up the practice among lightermen and stevedores of going home of nights directly from on board of infected vessels, and returning on board again in the morning, before they are missed by the Health Officer.

**History of the Yellow Fever in New-York.**

Yellow fever made its "first appearance" in this City in the Summer of 1702. Nothing is known about it except that it was very fatal, no one recovering whom it had once attacked. The mortality was large and made the event an epoch in the history of the City, distinguished as "the time of the great sickness." The Governor, Lord CORNBURY, took up his residence at Jamaica, Long Island, and, like him, every one who could afford it left the City.

In the Summer of 1741 and 1742, another epedimic devastated the City, which seems also to have been yellow fever. Of it Dr. COLDEN has given an account in the first volume of the *American Medical and Philosophical Register*. Dr. C. urged upon the City authorities more perfect sanitary regulations, and the Common Council of that day really took effectual steps, so that for many years afterwards yellow fever was unknown in this City.

Its next appearance was in the Autumn of 1791 when it broke out in the neighborhood of Burling-slip. From the lateness of the season it was confined to narrow limits, and was soon stopped by the frost. But during its short career many prominent citizens became its victims, among them General MALCOLM, a Scotchman, who had distinguished himself on the American side during the Revolution. There were only three physicians in this City at the time who were acquainted with the nature of the disease, namely: Dr. JAMES TILLARY, who had had experience in the West Indies, and Drs. CASTLETON and BARD, who had seen it in this City in 1742.

In the Autumn of 1793 the city of Philadelphia was devastated by yellow fever, 4,041 persons falling its victims. Many of the inhabitants fled, and the citizens of New-York becoming alarmed, a proclamation was issued by the Board of Health prohibiting the fugitives from entering the City until after an absence of a fixed number of days from Philadelphia. Many, however, eluded the vigilance of the guards, and several Philadelphians, bringing the germs of the disease with them in their systems, sickened and died among us. The City, however, retained its usual health; but in August, 1795, the disease appeared among us, and 732 persons fell victims to it.

On the 28th or 29th of July the fever again made its appearance in New-York, and raged until the middle of November with greater severity than ever before or since. In the City there died 2,086 persons, besides 200 or 300 who had fled to the country and died there. The number appears very large when we recollect that the total population was but about 50,000, more than one-third of whom had left the City. There was much distress among the inhabitants, and contributions of money were made in all portions of the Union, and fuel and provisions provided for the poor.

In 1799 and 1800 the fever again prevailed, but to a limited extent. On the 20th of July, 1803, it broke out in the neighborhood of Coffee-House Slip, and continued to prevail in most parts of the City until November. It was mostly limited to the parts of the City bordering on the river, although it spread more widely this time than ever before. Six hundred and six died in the City, 103 at the Marine Hospital and 50 or 60 in the adjoining villages. In 1804, about 40 persons died of it in Brooklyn. In 1805 the fever again appeared. The cases were at first few and far between. They commenced in Front, Water and Pearl streets, principally below Burling Slip, but afterwards became more generally diffused, and between July 18 and the 1st of November 280 persons died. This year the panic was much greater than in 1803, and the departures from the City prevented the epidemic from making as great ravages as previously.

The yellow fever did not again make its appearance until seventeen years later. In 1822 it broke out in an entirely new locality. Heretofore it had always commenced somewhere on the East River, but now it broke it out in Rector-street, near the North River, a part of the City which had always before been considered remarkably healthy. Only that portion of the City was reckoned the "infected districts." The disease was first formally noticed on the 31st of July by the Board of Health, but there had been several cases previous. From the 13th of July to the 2d of November, 1,236 persons died, but only 240 of the fever. The business of the City was almost totally transferred to the upper part of the island, and the "infected district" was fenced in, so that it is reported grass grew in Broadway opposite Rector-street. A writer of the day says:

"On the same day, Saturday, the 24th of August, our city presented the appearance of a town besieged. From daylight till dark one line of carts containing boxes, merchandise and effects was seen moving towards Greenwich Village and the upper parts of the City. Carriages and hacks, wagons and horsemen were scouring the streets and filling the roads; persons with anxiety strongly marked on their countenances and with hurried gait were bustling through the streets. Temporary stores and offices were erecting, and even on the next day (Sunday) carts were in motion and the saw and hammer busily at work. Within a few weeks thereafter, the Custom House, the Post-Office, the Banks, the insurance offices and the printers of newspapers located themselves in the village or in the upper part of Broadway, where they were free from the impending danger, and these places almost instantaneously became the seat of the immense business usually carried on in this great metropolis."

What was then Greenwich Village is now a part of the Ninth Ward.

Friday, the 11th of October, was observed as a day of fasting and prayer, and on Saturday, Oct. 26, the Board of Health issued a proclamation, in which it was declared safe for the citizens to return to the City. The next day they began to return, and the roads leading down town were filled with the returning citizens. Soon after the Custom House, the banks, insurance companies, newspaper offices, &c., were removed back.

This was the last time that the yellow fever was epidemic in the City. Since then, during many years there have been isolated cases, communicated from vessels. We have now been spared for thirty-five years.

## RIOT IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.

### THE POLICE AGAIN ATTACKED.

### Several Persons Severely Injured, Including Five Policemen.

Another riot occurred in the Seventeenth Ward last evening. It began about 8 o'clock at the corner of avenue A and Fourth-street, and appears to have been premeditated with a view to involve and then kill or maim the Police.

Two of the ruffians commenced on the corner of Fourth-street what seemed to be a desperate fight (though it subsequently proved to be only a ruse) with each other. Policemen LANNEY and WACOB went to arrest them, whereupon WACOB was struck by one of the party. This man was at once arrested, when a large crowd of men and boys rushed upon the officers. Sergeant LOCKWOOD with a platoon of men arrived at this juncture, and was soon followed by Captain HARTT with thirty men. The fight was then renewed with greater violence. An immense number of men rushed upon the police who stood firm and drove back their assailants. Bricks and stones were thrown upon the police from the house-tops, and several shots were fired. The police, many of them being veterans, went in with vigor, and were not sparing in the use of their "Dead Rabbit" pills, which flew among the rioters and forced them to retreat in haste. Many of them were wounded.

Six prisoners were made, and taken to the Station-house.

Five of the Police were severely hurt. Their names are: WILLIAM F. FOURTAIN, HENRY HADDEN, DAVID C. DAVIS, GEORGE MCMELLEN, and THOMAS WACOB.

Scarcely any of the officers escaped a wound of some sort.

The affair created, of course, great excitement, and tenders of aid were made to Captain HARTT, who expressed himself able and determined to maintain the quiet of his Ward.

**The Bayard-street Riot—Still Another Dead—Inquests.**

A young man, named PATRICK KERRIGAN, died on Saturday morning at the residence of his parents, No. 30 Baxter-street, from a gun-shot wound received in Bayard-street on the 4th of July. KERRIGAN, it appears, was a participant in the riot, fighting against the Bowery Boys. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner PERRY. FRANCIS KERRIGAN, father of deceased, deposed that on the 4th of July his son was brought home by a number of persons, having been shot in the shoulder. He was intoxicated when he was brought home, and did not give any account of himself. He subsequently said he was in the riot, but could not tell who shot him.

The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from the effects of a gun-shot wound received at the riot in Bayard-street, on the 4th of July, 1857."

The same Coroner held an inquest on Saturday, at No. 109 East Sixteenth-street, upon the body of THOS. SPARKS, a special Metropolitan Policeman, who died from injuries received early in the morning of the 4th inst., at the hands of a number of Sixth Ward ruffians. Mr. STEINGER, residing at No. 7 Cannon-street, testified as follows:

I am a private watchman in Chatham-street; on Friday night I was out on my beat, patroling that street; during the first part of the night the street was quiet; at half past twelve I saw a mob gathering on the corner of Chatham and Mulberry streets; they were hooting, shouting and throwing stones; I saw them attack the deceased, knock him down and kick him, and cry out "Kill the G—d—d Black Metropolitan Police s—n of a b—s;" I then ran across to the theatre and found three more officers, who had just come up; these officers ran across to assist deceased, when one of these was stabbed in the arm, with which wound he is now confined; the mob then commenced a general and indiscriminate attack on the police and others; they chased us down to Pearl-street; I ran to the White-street Station to give Captain Carpenter information, and he sent up a reinforcement, and the crowd seemed to disperse; I did not see deceased after he was hurt; he wore a badge on his hat; I shook hands with him half an hour before, and congratulated him upon his appointment; heard no names called, and could not recognize any of the crowd.

MOSES JONES, of No. 46 Oliver street, deposed: I am a special policeman; on Friday night I was stationed with deceased in Catharine-street; there were two other policemen with us; I was ordered with two others to White-street, at twelve o'clock, to report; on my way there, I saw in Chatham-street a gang of the Mulberry-street Dead Rabbits beating a man in the street; we went to rescue him from them; they would not recognize us as officers; we ordered them to desist, and arrested the ringleader, when the mob attacked us; we got our prisoner as far as the corner of Baxter street, when the crowd blocked us in and commenced throwing bricks at us; one of our men, John Manney, was struck with a brick; Mr. Sparks was also hit and knocked senseless with a similar missile; I was in the act of picking him up, when I was struck with a brick; I then made for White-street, the crowd stoning me as I ran through Pearl-street; this was the same gang that went to attack the Bowery Boys afterwards; I cannot recognize any of them.

The affidavit of Mrs. SPARKS, and other facts concerning the deceased, have been already published in the TIMES.

The verdict rendered by the Jury was, that deceased came to his death from injuries inflicted on the 4th of July by a gang of persons calling themselves "Dead Rabbits," and that deceased received the injuries while in the discharge of his duties as Special Policeman of the Metropolitan Police.

Dr. PERRY will hold an inquest to-day upon the body of J. H. MYERS, the tinsmith, who was accidentally shot while passing through the Bowery in the neighborhood of the riot on the 4th.

**A Version of the Dead Rabbit Riot.**

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 11, 1857.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

Having, as yet, seen no impartail account of the fight between the Bowery Boys and Dead Rabbits, and thinking that it would benefit the public at large to know its real cause, I here give a statement which may be relied upon. About 1 o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July, a party of the Dead Rabbits, whose object, so I understood, was to beat all the new policemen they could find, in coming through the Bowery, between Bayard and Walker streets, espied two Metropolitans. They rushed for them, when the policemen sought refuge in No. 40 Bowery. The Dead Rabbits immediately commenced an attack with stones and other missiles on No. 40 Bowery, when those inside, armed with tumblers, &c., rushed out, and succeeded, with the aid of a few others, in driving them to their own haunts, the Five Points. Here they rallied in larger numbers, and endeavored to run the Bowery Boys, who were going towards the Bowery, when the Bowery Boys turned and succeeded in driving them back again.

The Bowery Boys, expecting another attack, waited in the Bowery for some two hours, but finally, concluding that they would not come up again, departed for their several homes. Some, however, not wishing to go home, loitered behind. At about 4½ o'clock, the Dead Rabbits, strongly reinforced, again made their appearance in the Bowery, and succeeded in driving away about eight men, all who were there at the time. It was now about 5 o'clock in the morning. The neighborhood was quiet all day, but about 6½ o'clock in the evening, as a posse of Metropolitans were passing through Bayard-street, en route, as I understood, for the Seventh Ward, an attack was made upon them by the Dead Rabbits, who were running them towards the Bowery, in Bayard-street, when the Bowery Boys made their appearance, and, with the aid of some of the Metropolitans, succeeded in driving them back to the Five Points. Here the battle raged with the greatest fury, each party using bricks, stones, and pistols, until the Metropolitans, who were reinforced, charged upon the whole crowd and succeeded in dispersing them.

[illegible]

UN QUI SAIT.

POLICE RETURNS.—The City on Saturday.—Returns were received yesterday morning from the Districts mentioned below. We insert the substance of the reports:

FIRST DISTRICT.—Sergeant DE GROOT reports: "This District during the night was orderly and quiet, except in and about the Battery, Greenwich and Washington streets. These localities require a strong force to keep in subjection the crowds of boys and young men who congregate, and are ready to commit any act of violence and outrage. They tried, about 11 o'clock last night to provoke a difficulty with the police, by using most insulting language and throwing stones and stones. The police have acted with remarkable prudence and firmness. No serious difficulty took place."

The returns from the Second and Fourth Precincts are blank.

THIRD DISTRICT.—First Sergeant [illegible] notes four arrests; one each for [illegible], intoxication, burglary and passing counterfeit money.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Thirteen arrests; [illegible] for drunkenness, one for vagrancy, one for violation of Corporation ordinance, one for disorderly conduct, and one for passing counterfeit money.

SIXTH WARD.—Thirteen arrests; three for assault and battery, one for burglary, one for attempting to stab, two for being drunk and disorderly, one for suspicion of theft, and six for disorderly conduct.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Five arrests; three for drunkenness, two for petty larceny; four lost children sent to Almshouse.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Nine arrests; three for disorderly conduct, six for being drunk and disorderly.

NINTH DISTRICT.—Six arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct. Mentions also, fatal accident to a coal-heaver, the particulars of which will be found in Coroners' Inquests.

TENTH DISTRICT.—Three arrests; two for drunkenness and one for disorderly conduct.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—Two for drunkenness.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—Five arrests. One for vagrancy, one for disorderly conduct, one for assault and battery, one for disorderly conduct, one for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—Four arrests. Three for disorderly conduct and one for petty larceny.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.—Three arrests. One for petty larceny, one for disorderly conduct, and one for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.—Two arrests—one for assault and battery, and one for disorderly conduct. An accident by the explosion of gas is also reported. The accident occurred in the second story of house No. 192 Nineteenth-street, occupied by Mrs. MARY ANN NORRIS, and was occasioned by the carelessness of the gas-fitter, leaving the head of the pipe, and turning the gas on. Mrs. NORRIS went into the room with a lighted candle, when the explosion took place. Mrs. N. was soon enveloped in flames. Her screams brought the neighbors to the spot. One of them, Mr. HENRY CHUTE, had the presence of mind to wrap a sheet about Mrs. N., and put out the flames. Mrs. N. was badly burned about the body.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.—Six arrests—three for disorderly conduct, two for intoxication, and one for abandonment.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.—One arrest for intoxication and disorderly conduct. A boy named JOHN HAM fell from a cart corner of Twenty-[illegible]-street and Fourth-avenue, breaking three of his ribs. He was conveyed to his father's residence, in Fifty-[illegible]-street, near Third avenue.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.—Four arrests; one for assault and battery, one for intoxication, two for disorderly conduct. Notes the unsuccessful attempt of MICHAEL COOLEY to escape from the Blackwell's Island ferry boat, foot of Sixty-first-street. Four deserted row-boats found at the foot of Seventy-ninth-street.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.—Two arrests; one for interfering with an officer, and one for drunkenness. The Ward reported as remarkably quiet.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.—Four arrests; three for burglary, and one for assault and battery. Makes mention of arrest of burglars, and the snapping of a pistol by one of them at a policeman, a fuller report of which we give elsewhere. A lost child restored to its parents.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.—Two arrests for disorderly conduct.

**The Police Commissioners—Appointments—About the Station-Houses.**

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners made the following appointments on Saturday:

*Second Precinct* (including a part of the old First Ward)—C. I. Dodge, James Murray, John Peel, Geo. Kyser, Harvey J. Halley, E. B. Knapp, Wm. Dubois, Hugh P. Dean, Jas. A. Perkins, J. W. Reynolds, Wm. Hilliard, Frederick Horton, R. F. Dayton, Reuben Phillips.

*Third Precinct*—Alex. Crevette.

*Fourth Precinct*—D. B. Benson, Thos. O. Gorman, Jno. Wilson, Jas. N. Hard, Augustus Goodrich, Chas. Farwell.

*Sixth Precinct*—Joseph Knight, [illegible] Daniels, Emanuel Burgess, Wm. H. Bailey, John Dougherty.

*Seventh Precinct*—Edward Hess, [illegible] Dusenberry, R. J. Secor, Robert Walker, H. B. Shepherd, Richard Wilson, W. R. Kellum, [illegible] Buckman, Hugh McKeownon, Thos. F. Williams, [illegible], D. B. Stevenson, W. B. Jarboe, George Irving, P. W. Higgins, Charles Raynor, James Judd, James Valentine, John R. Lockwood, John H. Posts, Wm. Haggarty, Theodore Copeland, John J. Tobins, J. H. Weyser, E. B. Butterfield, B. Beaumont, William H. Howell.

*Tenth Precinct*—Charles Gardiner, J. W. Holmes, Wm. Davis, J. W. Littell, Charles S. Robinson, J. Wood, Samuel Fraser, Cornelius S. Robinson, Charles Humphrey, James B. Smith, George A. Davis, Leopold Wolf, Franklin Kennise, John M. [illegible].

*Fourteenth Precinct*—James Montgomery, Charles Ullman, R. F. Johnson, Patterson Johns, J. N. Kenny, Geo. Baker, Chas. Shires, E. M. Webb, Wm. J. Larson, Henry Lloyd, F. W. Wolf, Geo. H. Lucas, Ambrose Oliver, Wm. H. Oliver, [illegible], John Williams, John Dunn, F. S. Gill, Bernard O'Rourke, George Galen, F. Timmans, Henry H. Waters, Geo. E. Luck, Charles White, A. Scott, James Daly, Dennis Geraghty, D. L. Phillips.

*Fifteenth Precinct*—Ralph Patterson.

*Seventeenth Precinct*—W. F. Fountain, Henry Carman, John H. Dalley, John Compton, Franklin Hoppier, Robert De Groucho, H. B. Cooper, Wm. Van Beckles, Geo. G. Howe, Thos. M. Oakes, Geo. Hyde, Robert Lawney, George Cook, Hugh Lindsley, John P. Conklin, Thomas Kinkaid.

*Nineteenth Precinct*—Richard [illegible], Henry Tyson.

*Twenty-second Precinct*—Charles [illegible], Thos. Boozer, H. A. Phillips, M. Hoyt, S. Lindsell, A. A. Durfee, Henry Paslin, J. H. Burrer, J. B. O'Dell, B. Plamer, J. W. Richards, J. [illegible], Jos. Cottrell, H. W. Stevens, E. Deaton, Louis Fornholl, Wm. Ewer, Jos. Durkee, Wm. Walker, B. Burton, Geo. Whitman, John Stuart, Lawrence Austin.

A great many were also examined and will be sworn in to-day.

ABOUT THE STATION-HOUSES.

The new Police have not yet taken possession of the old Station-Houses, but will do so in some instances to-day. They will all be occupied during the week.

The following correspondence and proceedings were had Saturday in reference to the Station-House of the Sixth Precinct:

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1857.

A. C. FLAGG, Esq., Comptroller, &c.:

SIR: You will greatly oblige this Department if you can give us the key of the Sixth Ward Station-House, as its occupancy to-morrow (Sunday) by the Police would greatly aid us in preserving order to-morrow.

Respectfully yours, F. A. TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Mr. F. A. TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police, has requested the keys of the Sixth Ward Station-house, that the house may be used to-morrow in order to the preservation of order in that District. You will therefore please deliver to the bearer, Mr. SAMUEL BREVOORT, the key of the said house.

Respectfully, A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

To Capt. DOWLING, or the person having the custody of the Sixth Ward Station-house.

Mr. BREVOORT proceeded with the note from the Comptroller to the Station-house. Several ex-policemen were present, but Mr. DOWLING was absent, so Mr. BREVOORT returned without being able to obtain possession.

AN INCIDENT OF THE RIOT.—JOHN MEYERS was a total stranger in the lower part of the City, and while passing from the Bowery to Broadway, on the afternoon of the 4th inst., he was shot in the side by a stray bullet from one of the revolvers used on that occasion. He remained in utter ignorance of his wounded condition for nearly three quarters of an hour after the fatal shot was fired. He crossed Bayard-street to Centre, walked down Walker street to West Broadway, and there took one of the Eighth-avenue cars. He then rode up as far as Thirteenth street, and it was not till the car stopped, and he attempted to rise and take his departure, that he discovered that he was shot. He fell quite weak, and was unable to rise from his seat. He was assisted to his home, and there attended by a physician, who pronounced the wound a dangerous one. The ball, it appeared, entered the right side, and passing through the cavity of the chest, lodged in the back, near the spinal column. The deceased bled internally, and died from hemorrhage produced by the wound in question.

FIRED UPON.—Metropolitan Policeman SCHIEFFELIN, of the Sixth Precinct, made an arrest in the Fourth Ward on Friday night, of a person whom he caught stealing molasses. The officer, while conducting his prisoner away, was assailed by a gang of ruffians, who stoned him and fired a pistol at him. The officer drew his revolver and fired among the ruffians, one of whom he shot in the leg. He lost his prisoner, though.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A woman, named MARY MCGUCKIN, with a child about 11 months old, leaped into the river, at the foot of Eleventh street, about 11 o'clock last night. Policemen Bounts and Brennan rescued her.

# SLAVERY IN TEXAS.

## Mr. F. L. Olmsted's Journey and Observations in Texas.

A JOURNEY THROUGH TEXAS; or a Saddle-trip on the Southwestern Frontier, with a Statistical Appendix. By FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED. DIX, EDWARDS & Co., No. 321 Broadway.

We have somewhere read, we forget in what organ of [illegible], that the leading charge [illegible] of the "Black Republican" party during the recent contest was its perfidy. We [illegible] the writer might have said, with a much nearer approach to accuracy, its ignorance of the South. All, or nearly all that we know of Southern faults, or Southern excellences, of what the South could do, or would dare, or could not do, and would not dare, came to us from Southern lips and Southern pens. What were the peculiar dangers in its social organization, how far the boasts and threatenings of its leaders were supported by actual facts, what were the peculiar features in its political or domestic [illegible] which rendered our ultimate triumph [illegible] sure or uncertain, were [illegible] on which the mass of men amongst us had no better source of information than the [illegible] of stump-oratory.

This may seem a strange assertion to all who know—and who does not know?—what genius, and eloquence, and learning have been expended in portraying, for the benefit of the whole civilized world, the most prominent of its peculiarities! Negro Slavery, around which all else in the South revolves, as the planets round the sun, has been delineated with more skill, more ardor, and more rapt devotion, than any other subject has ever called forth since man was first fired by indignation or inspired by enthusiasm. And yet the picture is a rude one after all. These sketches of Southern life and manners, which have so captivated the Northern public, and been so eagerly sought after, give very much the same idea of the reality that HORACE VERNET's creations give of a battle-field. The colors glow on the Frenchman's canvas; each detail is undeniably accurate; *that is unquestionably* the smoke of a cannon; that the plunge of a charger; that the attitude of a *chasseur au pas de course*; those are the hills that were stormed; it is thus the wounded crawl, and thus the dead lie stark and stiff; but the picture is not, after all, a likeness of any action that was ever fought. Those of our artists—we use the word in its broadest sense—who have undertaken to make us familiar with Southern traits, have displayed all of VERNET's good qualities, and many of his faults. They have displayed the highest skill and genius; they have moved us alternately to tears and laughter; they have roused in us both wrath and pity, and better things than either wrath or pity. They have created imperishable works of art. We [illegible] deny the truth of their descriptions, say their coloring is overdone, or their perspective untrue. But nevertheless, their very vividness causes them to fall short of their object. Each feature in the painting is so bold, so elaborately worked out, that there is no room for the trifles which contain the sum and substance of the story. The whole gist of it often lies in incidents which offer nothing salient enough for the notice of either painter or poet. They give us the impulsive, cultivated, epicurean planter; the savage, coarse, swearing, cruel planter; they give us the curious compound of man and beast known as the negro-trader; they give us the negro himself, emotional, servile, unreflecting, musical, pious, generous, kindly, heroic; they give us the leading horrors of the slave system—and all sketched to the life. But this is still not the South.

The cruel treatment of the negroes is a point upon which the opponents of Slavery may dwell as long as they please, with perfect justice. Negroes *are* cruelly treated, whether frequently or rarely matters not; and the fact that they may be so treated is a sufficient argument for their emancipation, if all others were wanting. But we must say that we have been driven to the conclusion that if the humanitarian side of the question were less dwelt upon, or, which comes to much the same thing, if the other sides of it were more dwelt upon, the question would hold, perhaps, to-day both rather a better position than it is. This is rather a bold assertion to make in presence of the wholesale hangings and whippings to death now of so frequent occurrence; but thus it is. Northern men and Englishmen who go to the South, and by whose reports public opinion is of course largely influenced on both sides of the Atlantic, start with their imaginations glutted with horrors. They have pored over Anti-Slavery novels, newspapers and reports, until they are almost led into the belief that negroes pass half their lives in undergoing exquisite torture. This is no fault of authors or speakers. It is the fault of human nature. If we dish up horrors for people, they will gloat over them and magnify them and finally think of nothing else.

Travelers in the South, pass for the most part *along the leading lines of railway*, and stop only at the large towns. They may traverse two thousand miles and never see one case of brutality or cruelty towards a negro. As their heads are filled with this feature of Slavery to the exclusion of everything else, upon finding their expectations unfulfilled, a reaction at once sets in, and they rush into the conclusion that Northern denunciations of the institution are founded on false information, and are so much fiction. To be sure, this is not likely to occur in the case of men to whom principles are more important than facts, who look below the surface of things, and ponder well before they begin to generalize, but such men are rare. We have only to go to Savannah, Mobile or New-Orleans, to find dozens of Englishmen or Northerners in the streets, who when they left home were as sound on the rights of men as WENDELL PHILLIPS or LLOYD GARRISON, but who, having looked about for some time in vain for [illegible] cowhidings, extracting of toenails, and branding with redhot irons, and having been disappointed therein, have gone over, [illegible] and baggage, to the Pro-Slavery camp. [illegible] deride negro claims to liberty with even more case-hardened audacity than the thoroughbred Southerner. Had they not been strongly impressed with the idea that the personal sufferings of the negro formed the major part of our case, we should probably have the mass of them still on our side.

This is but one of the hundred arguments that can be drawn from the present state of Anti-Slavery opinion and organization for a change in our tactics. The condition of the blacks in the South we know [illegible], and we have any amount of sympathy [illegible] at their service. We do not [illegible] there can be done in this direction. The agitation has now reached that stage in which facts bearing upon the manners and morals of the whites, and upon the material interests of the country as affected by slave labor, and the habits engendered by slave-driving, and slave-owning, are the great, we will not say the one thing, needful.

MR. OLMSTED, the author of the work before us, is one of the first and best laborers in this new field. He published, more than a year ago, a volume on the "Seaboard Slave States," the greater portion of which, as well as of the "Journey through Texas" originally appeared in the columns of this journal in the form of letters from the author. It was a literal and exact account, mostly without note or comment, of what he saw and heard during a leisurely tour in the South. It contained just enough historical detail to enable the reader to understand the nature of the society whose peculiarities formed its subject-matter. It was read and circulated to an extent of which few books of facts—and facts too which so large a portion of the public will consider offensive—can boast. Even Southern reviewers had no greater fault to find with it, than that it was written by a man whose education naturally prejudiced him against Slavery, and it was acknowledged on all hands, that it gave the system some of the severest, if not the severest blows it has yet received. We doubt very much whether there has ever before existed an interest or institution so hopelessly defenceless, that a dry, unadorned statement, unaided by rhetoric or even by arrangement, was all that was necessary to demonstrate its inexpediency, absurdity and wickedness.

"The Journey through Texas" is, to all intents and purposes, a continuation of the former book, on the same plan, and without much difference of any kind. It opens with a *sort of defence of its outspokenness, if we may coin a word, with regard to the Slavery question*, in the shape of a long "Letter to a Southern Friend," admirable in matter, and which would be admirable in manner, if it were simply put forward as an introduction, and not as an epistle. Letters to friends, when made the vehicle of sentiments intended solely for the public ear, lose a large portion of their effect, from the feeling of which no one can wholly rid himself on reading them, that they are a sham. No "correspondence" was ever yet published, let the hand which wrote it be ever so famous, or the subject of which it treated be ever so interesting, which did not lose some of its charm so soon as it became in the least degree apparent that the author had an eye to the public when writing it. This is true even of cases in which both of the parties engaged in it were well known to be real personages. It is doubly true, when, as in the case before us, people cannot help fancying that one of them is a man of straw, manufactured for the occasion. What one knows *is* intended for one's self, one likes to have addressed to one's self. It is nearly as unpleasant to be talked at, or written at, as prayed at. Mr. OLMSTED's letter is clearly intended for the public, and the public doesn't care to receive messages through his Southern friends. This is apparently a small matter *per se*, but it deserves as much notice as we have bestowed on it, because in this age of rapid generalization, it is unfortunate that the very first page of an excellent and intensely practical book should be marred by a form of composition which readers now-a-days mostly associate with the novels of the eighteenth century, and the intercourse of evangelical clergymen with awakened sinners.

In dealing with the seaboard Slave States, Mr. OLMSTEAD had to deal with territory on which Slavery and all its consequences, are *faits accomplis*. Texas is still debatable ground. The institution, to be sure, is there, and wears an aspect, if possible, more unpleasing than in the older districts, but it is not rooted in society as in South Carolina or Alabama. There is a large extent of territory in which its operation is still unknown, and on which free labor might still be planted, fostered and made racy of the soil. And moreover it exhibits, what this generation will probably never see again elsewhere, the two rival systems side by side in full activity, and in deadly antagonism. It is not impossible—we believe some effort might make it, on the contrary, highly probable, that in Texas the question will ere long be decided at once and forever, whether cotton can be cultivated successfully in a climate adapted to its growth, by free white labor. The importance attached to the solution of this problem is so apparent that all comment on it, on our part, is quite unnecessary.

*We do not intend to follow our author in his course from New-York to the Red River.* He has certainly made as much of steamboat traveling *on the Ohio and Mississippi as the subject will* admit of. Any one who has "done" that portion of the journey without being escorted by a lady, and wiled away time for six or seven days in company with Southern gentlemen forward, playing "poker" or spitting on a stove, does not wish to have it recalled to his remembrance oftener than he can help. For any one who has not, but who has the trip in contemplation, minute details on the subject from most writers would prove the most unmitigated cruelty. But all are not gifted with Mr. OLMSTED's power of extracting instruction and amusement from the ordinary incidents of most disagreeable travel, so we doubt whether this portion of his work will not, after all, prove as attractive as any.

Let us take him up where he plunges into plantation life, and comes face to face with what is after all the real subject of his book—the social and economical effects of Slavery. He ascends the Red River to Natchitoches, stops there to provide mules and horses for the "saddle trip," and while waiting pays a visit to "Red River Plantation," a description of which forms one of the best and most interesting sketches in the volume—most interesting because it is a true and graphic picture of the average Southern woman. In making this assertion we are quite aware that we are treading on very dangerous ground, and are about to utter plain truths, which some people in the North and many in the South will look upon as flat blasphemy. "Painful revelations" are not among those literary compositions the elaboration of which we most enjoy, but the time has come when to shrink from the exposure of the monstrous falsehoods [illegible] cies with which publishing [illegible] on the one hand, and unbounded credulity on the other, have surrounded Southern life and manners, is to be guilty of rank treason to whatever is good and noble in the age or in the country. We desire to guard ourselves expressly against the imputation of casting a slur upon the select circles of Virginia and South Carolina. We are prepared to concede, once for all, that there is in the old Slave States a circle of cultivated and refined ladies and gentlemen, whose manners and attainments are just as good as those of ladies and gentlemen in any part of the world. We know there are large planters in possession of whole armies of negroes, in whose families one finds all the graces of aristocratic life, whose hospitality is seigneurial, and whose bow is perfect. We make these admissions now to save the reader the trouble of lamenting that we have never had the honor of an *entrée* into the *beau monde* of Richmond or Charleston. We acknowledge without hesitation the existence of this *classe d'élite*, just as we acknowledge the existence of millionaires at the North, who live in palaces, and buy pictures, and give brilliant entertainments; but we maintain that all conclusions respecting the manners and customs, moral or material life of the mass of Southern planters, drawn from those of the "First Families in Virginia" or South Carolina, are just as false and erroneous as conclusions respecting the life of New-England farmers would be, drawn from the doings and sayings of the denizens of Fifth-avenue. *Exceptis excipiendis*, we have still the vast majority of the people of the South to judge and dispose of.

We have no intention of enlarging upon the influence of woman, and the condition of woman, as tests of civilization and refinement. We believe it is pretty generally acknowledged in the South, as well as everywhere else, that no better tests of both one and the other are to be found. We do not mean her relative condition, but her absolute condition—not the position which she holds as compared with that *of the other sex, but as compared* with the standard of excellence which the modern world has fixed for her, and which is none the less certain, fixed and appreciable, because it is ideal. We know from history that a large amount of outward respect and homage manifested toward her, is perfectly compatible with barbarous, coarse and cruel manners. Mediæval records demonstrate this on every page. Knights who risked life and limb to prove their mistresses' claims to rosy tints or brilliant glances, tortured Jews to extract a hundred dollars, or beat villeins to death in drunken caprice. For which reason the ladies' table in the hotels, the harem in the stern of the steamboats, the ladies' cars on the railroad—the universal cry of *place aux dames*, which one hears everywhere from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, are utterly valueless as indices of the real condition of woman in the Slave States. But the women themselves are infallible indices of the state of society in which they have been born and bred. They reflect its faults and virtues as surely as the moon the sunlight. Show us the women of a country, and we shall have little difficulty in describing the character of the men.

The average planter's wife in the Southwestern States is, as a general rule, hostile to strangers. She has neither word nor look of welcome for them. She holds as little intercourse with them as she can. They are *prima facie* enemies. Her husband "takes in strangers," and in consideration of the dollar and a-quarter which they are expected to pay in the morning, she does the honors of the mansion with as little sourness of demeanor as she can help. She hands them their "coffee" in solemn and stern silence; represses all attempts at agreeableness by monosyllables and frigid looks—quits the room, if there be another room to go to, the minute the meal is over; takes no manner of interest in the traveler's going or coming, in knowing what or who he is—and as a general rule ignores his presence as long as he is at the fireside. She is generally excessively thin and pale, of heart-broken and unhealthy appearance. She addresses her children sullenly, the negroes sharply. The blunders and carelessness of the latter are the only things which seem to excite her. On the subject of Slavery a very few words of opposition rouse her into fury. She is much warmer on the point than her husband. Familiarity with violence, harshness and swearing, gives her a boldness and hardness of look and manner which, in other countries, are only seen in women whose employments bring them in a position of inferiority or defencelessness, in contact with strange men. She talks or hears talk of negro whipping, and negro hanging, and negro burning, and the other more revolting and coarser details of the system with an indifference which, when witnessed *for the first time, shocks a Northerner beyond measure.* We have heard a woman of 50 years of age, in *the presence of her young daughter, who sat enceinte* by her side, tell as a good joke, of her nephew having dragged a runaway nigger fifty miles through the swamp in a single day, by a halter round his neck attached to the master's stirrup-iron. This was to illustrate some information she was giving us on the subject of the distance of a neighboring town. We have seen two young girls enjoy extremely hearing of the ability of a certain jailer in the vicinity, who placed all the runaway negroes in his keeping on their faces on the ground, stark naked, every morning, and placed another negro, standing on their shoulders, to whip them. She talks of negroes as animals, often distinguishing the sexes—but this generally in moments of irritation—by the epithets, "buck nigger" and "she nigger." In dress she is generally slatternly, and confides so much of the household details to the slaves, that they are marked neither by comfort nor order. Her ordinary manner might lead one to suppose that her normal state of mind is one of vexation and annoyance. We can give no better idea of it than by asking our readers to call to mind the general bearing of any woman of their acquaintance who has been for many years unhappily married, is in straitened circumstances, and who has so long borne the burden of her misery as to have lost hope under it. It is not our purpose to show how much of this is in all probability wrought by over-care and over-work. She has to doctor the sick negroes and cut out their clothes. She is in daily contact, from her earliest years, with the "piggishness"—we know of no more suitable word—of the negro quarters.

In short, she is exposed to every [illegible] which is likely to deprive her of the greater number of those qualities and charms, of one kind or other, which we are accustomed to comprise by the general term "womanliness." Mr. OLMSTED's hostess on the Red River may, therefore, be taken as an excellent specimen of the Southern matron, of all classes in the Southwestern States, below that which, for want of any better term, we shall call the non-traveling class—the class which can never escape from the plantation.

"The house was a small square log cabin, with a broad open shed or piazza in front, and a chimney, made of sticks and mud, leaning against one end. A smaller detached cabin, twenty feet in the rear, was used for a kitchen. A cistern under a roof, and collecting water from three roofs, stood between. The water from the bayou was not fit to drink, nor is the water of the Red River, or of any springs in this region. The people depend entirely on cisterns for drinking water. It's very little white folks need, however—milk, claret, and whisky being the more common beverages.

About the house was a large yard, in which were two or three China trees, and two splendid evergreen Cherokee roses; half a dozen hounds; several negro babies; turkeys and chickens, and a pet sow, teaching a fine litter of pigs how to root and wallow. Three hundred yards from the house was a gin-house and stable, and in the interval between were two rows of comfortable negro cabins. Between the house and the cabins was a large post, on which was a bell to call the negroes. A rack for tethering horses stood near it. On the bell-post and on each of the rack-posts were nailed the antlers of a buck, as well as on a large oak-tree near by. On the logs of the kitchen a fresh deer-skin was drying. On the railing of the piazza lay a Mexican saddle with immense wooden stirrups. The house had but one door, and no window, nor was there a pane of glass on the plantation.

Entering the house, we found it to contain but a single room, about twenty feet by sixteen. Of this space one quarter was occupied by a bed—a great four-poster, with the curtains open, made up in the French style, with a strong furniture-calico day-coverlid. A smaller camp bed stood beside it. These two articles of furniture nearly filled the house on one side the door. At the other end was a great log fire-place, with a fine fire. The outer door was left constantly open to admit the light. On one side the fire, next the door, was a table; a kind of dresser, with crockery, and a bureau stood on the other side, and there were two deer-skin seated chairs and one (Connecticut made) rocking-chair.

A bold-faced, but otherwise good enough-looking woman, of a youngish middle-age, was ironing a shirt on the table. We stated our circumstances, and asked if we could get some dinner from her. She reckoned we could, she said, if we'd wait till she was done ironing. So we waited, taking seats by the fire, and examining the literature and knick-knacks on the mantel-piece. These consisted of three Natchitoches *Chronicles*, a Patent Office Agricultural Report, CHRISTIE's *Galvanic Almanac*, a Bible, *The Pirate of the Gulf*, a powder-horn, the sheath of a bowie-knife, a whip lash, and a tobacco-pipe.

Three of the hounds, a negro child, and a white child, had followed us to the door of the cabin, three chickens had entered before us, a cat and kittens were asleep in the corner of the fire-place. By the time we had finished reading the queer advertisements in French of runaway negroes in the *Chronicle*, two of the hounds and the black child had retired, and a tan-colored hound, very lean, and badly crippled in one leg, had entered and stood asking permission with his tail to come to the fire-place. The white child, a frowzy girl of ten, came towards us. I turned and asked her name. She knitted her brows, but made no verbal reply. I turned my chair towards her, and asked her to come to me. She hung her head for an instant, then turned, ran to the hound and struck him a hard blow in the chops. The hound quailed. She struck him again, and he turned half around, then she began with her feet, and kicked him out, taking herself after him.

At length the woman finished her ironing, and went to the kitchen, whence quickly returning, she placed upon the table a plate of cold, salt, fat pork; a cup of what to both eye and tongue seemed lard, but which she termed butter; a plate of very stale, dry, flaky, micaceous corn-bread; a jug of molasses, and a pitcher of milk.

'Well, now it's ready, if you'll eat it,' said she, turning to us. 'Best we've got. Sit up. Take some butter?' and she sat down in the rocker at one end of the table. We took seats at the other end.

'Jupiter! what's the matter with this child?' A little white child that had crawled up into the gallery, and now to my side—flushed face, and wheezing like a high-pressure steamboat.

'Got the croup, I reckon,' answered the woman. 'Take some 'lasses.'

The child crawled into the room. With the aid of a hand it stood up and walked round to its mother.

'How long has it been going on that way?' asked we.

'Well, it's been going on some days, now, and keeps getting worse. 'Twas right bad last night, in the night. I reckoned I should lose it, one spell.'

We were quite faint with hunger when we rode up, but didn't eat much of the corn-cake and pork. The woman and the high-pressure child sat still and watched us, and we sat still and did our best, making much of the milk.

'Have you had a physician to see that child?' asked the doctor, drawing back his chair.

She had not.

'Will you come to me, my dear?'

The child came to him, he felt its pulse and patted its hot forehead, looked down its throat, and leaned his ear on its chest.

'Are you a doctor, Sir?'

'Yes, madam.'

'Got some fever, hasn't it?'

'Yes.'

'Not near so much as't had last night.'

'Have you done anything for it?'

'Well, there was a gentleman here, he told me sweet ile and sugar would be good for it, and I gave it a good deal of that; made it sick, it did. I thought, perhaps, that would do it good.'

'Yes. You have had something like this in your family before, haven't you? You don't seem much alarmed.'

'Oh yes, Sir, that are one (pointing to the frowzy girl, whose name was AMERICA) had it two or three times—just most as bad as this. All my children have had it. Is she bad, doctor?'

'Yes. I should say this was a very serious thing.'

'Have you any medicine in the house?' he asked, after the woman had returned from a journey to the kitchen. She opened a drawer of the bureau, half full of patent medicines and some common drugs. 'There's a whole heap of truck in thar. I don't know what it all is. Whatever you want, just help yourself. I can't read writin'; you must pick it out.'

Such as were available were taken out and given to the mother, with directions about administering them, which she promised to obey. 'But the first and most important thing for you to do is to shut the door and make up the fire, and put the child to bed and try to keep this wind off her.'

'Lord! Sir, you can't keep *her* in bed—she's too wild.'

'Well, you must put some more clothes on her. Wrap her up, and try to keep her warm. The very best thing you can do for her is to give her a warm bath. Have you not got a washing tub?'

'Oh! yes, Sir, I can do that. She'll go to bed pretty early—she's used to going between sundown and dark.'

'Well, give her the warm bath, then, and if she gets worse send for a physician immediately. You must be very careful of her, madam.'

We walked to the stable, and as the horses had not finished eating their corn, I lounged about the quarters, and talked with the negro.

There was not a single soul in the quarters or in *sight of the house except ourselves, the woman and* her children, and the old negro. The negro women must have taken their sucklings with them, if they *had any, to the field where they were at work.*

"When our horses were ready, we paid the negro for taking care of them, and I went in and asked the woman what I might pay her for what we had eaten.

'What!' she asked, looking in my face as if angry.

I feared she was offended by my offering money for her hospitality, and put the question again as delicately as I could. She continued her sullen gaze at me for a moment, and then answered as if the words had been bullied out of her by a Tombs lawyer,

'Dollar, I reckon.'

'What!' thought I, but handed her the silver.

Riding out at the bars let down for us by the old negro, we wondered if the child would be living twenty-four hours later, and if it survived, what its moral chances were. Poor, we thought. Five miles from a neighbor; ten, probably, from a Louisiana school; hound-pups and negroes for playmates."

Further on, we get a Texan lady's views on housekeeping, under the circumstances:

BLACK HOUSEKEEPING.

"Remarking, one day, at the house of a woman who was brought up at the North, that there was much more comfort at her house than any we had previously stopped at, she told us that the only reason that the people didn't have any comfort here was, that they wouldn't *take any trouble* to get anything. Anything that their negroes could make they would eat; but they would take no pains to instruct them, or to get anything that didn't grow on the plantation. A neighbor of hers owned fifty cows, she supposed, but very rarely had any milk and scarcely ever any butter, simply because his people were too lazy to milk or churn, and he wouldn't take the trouble to make them.

This woman entirely sustained the assertion that Northern people, when they come to the South, have less feeling for the negroes than Southerners themselves usually have. We asked her (she lived in a village) whether she hired or owned her servants. They owned them all, she said. When they first came to Texas they hired servants, but it was very troublesome; they would take no interest in anything; and she couldn't get along with them. Then very often their owners, on some pretext (ill-treatment, perhaps,) would take them away. Then they bought negroes. It was very expensive; a good negro girl cost seven or eight hundred dollars, and that, we must know, was a great deal of money to be laid out in a thing that might lie right down the next day and die. They were not much better either than the hired servants.

Folks up North talked about how badly the negroes were treated; she wished they could see how much work her girls did. She had four of them, and she knew they didn't do half [illegible] Dutch girl such as she [illegible]. Oh! the negroes were the [illegible] but these nigger girls will [illegible] over the house. What do they care? They'd just as lief clean the mud litter themselves as anything else—*their time isn't any value to themselves.* What do they care for the trouble it gives you? Not a bit. And you may scold 'em and whip 'em—you never can break 'em into better habits.

I asked what were servants' wages when they were hired out to do housework? They were paid seven or eight dollars a month; sometimes ten. She didn't use to pay her girl at the North but *four* dollars, and she knew she would do more work than any six of the niggers, and not give half so much trouble as one. But you couldn't get any other help here but niggers. Northern folks talk about abolishing Slavery, but there wouldn't be any use in that; that would be ridiculous, unless you could some way get rid of the niggers. Why, they'd murder us all in our beds—that's what they'd do. Why, over to Fannin, there was a negro woman that killed her mistress with an axe, and her two little ones. The people just flocked together, and hung her right up on the spot; they ought to have piled some wood round her, and burned her to death; that would have been a good lesson to the rest. We afterwards heard her scolding one of her girls; the girl made some exculpatory reply, and getting the best of the argument, the mistress angrily told her if she said another word she would have two hundred lashes given her. She came in and remarked that if she hadn't felt so nervous she would have given that girl a good whipping herself; these niggers are so saucy, it's very trying to one who has to take care of them."

It does not require a very powerful effort of the intellect to deduce from premises like these about the women, a tolerably accurate notion of the training received by the children. It would be hard to imagine worse influences than those under which a planter's son finds himself from the time he is old enough to talk, and run about, and imitate. The first thing he learns is the value and dignity of strength, the contemptibility and degradation of weakness. He finds himself, from the moment he is able to wield a whip, and get an articulate outlet for the storms of passion, face to face with a class of his fellows who have no recognized claims to his pity, gentleness, or self-restraint. He is not simply not taught to curb his impulses, but finds ever ready at hand objects upon which the very worst and wildest may be vented with impunity. In the North and in Europe fathers generally make great sacrifices to preserve their sons from contact with men who live under the dominion of their passions, and are not kept in the beaten conventional track by education, the habit of self-repression, and the fear of public opinion. For instance, associating with sailors or coalheavers is not considered conducive to a young man's improvement, if for no other reason, for the simple one that they are generally men of ungovernable temper, whose tongue and hands pay implicit obedience to their emotions. The young Southerner finds in his father, and the overseer, and his big brothers, and all his neighbors, almost every one of the faults which cause decent people in other countries to avoid the society of railway laborers. Chewing incessantly, swearing, drinking at all hours of the day, and frequent fighting—these any town missionary will tell you, are the most striking features in the manners and customs of the coarsest and most ignorant class of the poor in all large and crowded communities—a class amongst which no man of education and respectability likes to find himself. In some respects, the influence of planters' and overseers' society is more deteriorating than that of "low Irishmen," or "Shortboys." Amongst the latter the youthful mind is very soon habituated to the sight of tyranny resisted or insolence chastised. It learns to love fair-play, the conflict of equal forces, the balancing of defects and superiorities. It learns, above all, to value a man mainly for his manliness—for what he can achieve in his own person, independently of all conventional distinctions. Now, if we could divest this lesson of its unfortunately inseparable concomitants of coarseness and obscenity, when learned in the school we allude to, we have no hesitation in saying that it would be an invaluable lesson for any boy. It is a lesson which the children of the upper classes in England, happily for them, are taught at the leading public schools, and which has probably done more than either laws or traditions for the stability of the British aristocracy. The young lord who finds himself, two days after his arrival at Eton or Westminster, soundly pummeled in a stand-up fight by the son of a city dry-salter, undergoes an experience which will prove invaluable to him in all his after relations with his fellow-men.

In a slaveholding community, on the contrary, the boy is hourly taught, with an emphasis which never fails to produce its effect, that the accident of birth or of color is a better and more valuable thing than pluck, manhood, vigor, or high spirit. He receives a training in tyranny and in all its base and degrading consequences, such as has never fallen to the lot of any scion of the most despotic royal house in Europe. On the other side of the Atlantic, the pride of caste, and the arrogance of feudalism, are deprived of some of the worst features by the code of honor, which amidst all differences of language, is acknowledged by every nation outside the American Slave States. No Christian mother, who has not been demoralized by "niggerism," would *ever teach her son that weakness*, instead of being a shield against violence, was a fair provocative of attack. Children learn, we are happy to say, everywhere but amongst Southern gentlemen, that noblest law of chivalry, which a higher civilization than that from which chivalry sprang, has adopted and indorsed—that to strike where you are sure you will not be struck in return is the act of a coward; that a blow inflicted on a defenceless head, or a pleading form, is a felon blow, and would sully the escutcheon of a HOHENZOLLERN; that all personal conflicts in which your opponent is taken at a disadvantage, or by surprise, in which the chances are not equalized as far as they can be equalized, stamps the assailant with infamy, all the greater if he comes out of the fray victorious. We make these allusions to the "code of honor," not because we pay implicit obedience to all its injunctions, nor because we acknowledge no higher law, but because we would have the world know that Slavery, so far from making gentlemen in the feudal acceptation of the term—of the slaveholders, covers them with mediæval barbarism, and sternly denies them the only virtues which made mediæval barbarism tolerable. The following scene took place at a planter's house in Eastern Texas:

"This gentleman had thirty or forty negroes, and two legitimate sons. One was an idle young man. The other was already, at eight years old, a swearing, tobacco-chewing young bully and ruffian. We heard him whipping his puppy behind the house, and swearing between the blows, his father and mother being at hand. His tone was an evident imitation of his father's mode of dealing with his slaves.

'I've got an account to settle with you; I've let you [illegible] said his father, at length, [illegible] replied the boy; '[illegible]; so now you'd better shut up.'

'We frequently [illegible] and children in this style, without the least provocation."

What sort of young men boys of this sort are likely to prove, we learn in another place, and putting the two sketches together, we may form a tolerably accurate notion of what the future of Texas is likely to be in case Southern principles prevail in it. Mr. OLMSTED is staying at the house of "a well-known gentleman of the country," a planter of some pretensions, on the eastern coast. His host, on offering to show him his bedroom, was greatly astonished at his asking for a light.

"On reaching the bed-room, which was in a building adjoining, he [illegible]. Thanking him, I turned to take the light, but found his fingers were the candlestick. He continued to hold it, and six young men, who had followed us, stood grouped around while we continued placing our clothes upon the floor. Judy advanced to lie down by them. One of the young men stepped forward, and said—

'I've got a right good knife.'

'What?'

'I've got a right good knife, if you want it.'

'What do you mean?'

'Nothing, only I've got a right good knife, and if you'd like to kill that dog, I'll lend it to you.'

'Please to tell me what you mean.'

'Oh, nothing.'

Keep your dog quiet, or I'll kill her, I suppose was the interpretation. When we had covered ourselves in bed, the host said—

'I suppose [illegible]?'

'[illegible] good night, but leaving [illegible] of prolonged dancing [illegible] gallery, which were uproariously [illegible] described by the drovers. As we had barely got to sleep, several came to occupy other beds in our room. They had been drinking freely, and continued smoking in bed.

Upon the floor lay two boys of fourteen, who continued shouting and laughing after the others had at length become quiet. Some one soon said to one of them—

'You had better stop your noise, Frank says he will be d—n'd if he don't come in and give you a hiding.'

Frank was trying to sleep upon the gallery.

'By G—d,' the boy cried, raising himself, and drawing a coat from under the pillow, 'if he comes in here, I'll be d—n'd if I don't kill him. He dare not come in here. I would like to see him come in here,' drawing from his coat pocket a revolver, and cocking it. 'By G—d, you may come in here now. Come in here! Do you that?' revolving the pistol rapidly. 'G—d d—n me, if I don't kill you, if you come near the door.'"

The way in which Slavery acts upon the rising generation, independently altogether of its influence upon the home and home training, is very easily explained. There are but few planters who have capital to stock all the land they hold with negroes. Through the whole of the South, and above all in the Southwest, it is a very common thing to meet with men who are owners of from five or ten times as much land as they can cultivate, in spite of the [illegible] held out by the high price to which cotton has attained within the last five or six years. This is due solely to the high price of labor. [illegible] $8,000 to $12,000, a considerable sum, in an agricultural community, and yet a farmer with only ten field hands is but a very small farmer after all. The natural result of this is that the landholder, far from having money to spare, is often involved in debt either with his cotton factor, or somebody else, by frantic efforts to increase his force of negroes. Every dollar he can spare goes to the black-market. When his sons grow up to manhood, he finds it impossible to start them as planters, let land be ever so cheap, or the quantity of it lying idle in his own hands be ever so great. Commerce is not a very congenial pursuit in the eyes of young fellows, who have passed their boyhood in hunting and "loafing," and who have never had any better glimpse of steady labor than is afforded by the spasmodic studies of a South Carolinian or Tennessean College.

The law and medicine are the only species of employment that hold out any chance of refuge from sheer idleness, or any chance of either profit or honor, and the result is that they rush into them by the thousand. As soon as they have got through their curriculum, they settle down generally in or about their native place. Their knowledge is small, but the wants of the community are not great. Their "offices" are not unfrequently on their fathers' plantations. The country is thinly settled, patients few, and clients, owing to the small amount of commercial business, still fewer. They continue to follow their old ways, hunt, drink, gamble, and rove about from house to house. The profession is probably soon lost sight of, while bad habits gather fresh force with each year of an aimless life. Some start off on fillibustering expeditions to Kansas, Nicaragua, or any place in which there is a prospect of excitement. Others lapse into steamboat clerks, captains, or gamblers. Others, and by far the greater number, cleave to their old haunts, on the plantations—for in speaking of a Southerner, it is sheer folly to attempt to fix his *locale* within 500 miles, and spout in caucuses, hang about hotels and barrooms, and furnish by their dealings with one another those items of intelligence which abound in the slave newspapers, under the name of "Difficulties." We cannot at this moment recollect any other social system than that generated by Slavery, which creates and fosters a class of men of this sort. The Irish "Squireen" of old times was perhaps as near an approach to the "planter's son" as any specimen of humanity which this age is likely to see, but he was an animal infinitely more genial, more polished, more punctilious in his use of weapons, and more careful about taking an advantage of an opponent, more generous and open-handed, more hospitable, infinitely more of the "gintleman," in short, than his American *confrère*. We know of no other parallel amongst any other landocracy.

[To be continued.]

## Twenty-nine Years for Fifty Cents.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

Do you not think that Judge RUSSELL lacks discretion in sentencing a man who steals fifty cents to twenty-nine years' imprisonment, while at the same time only sentencing another who steals $700, to one year's imprisonment? Is it done for effect? Judge RUSSELL's method seems to hold out premiums for large burglaries. Again, you remark that he deserved the thanks of the community for inflicting severe sentences; would it not be more in accordance with justice to use a little more discrimination?

SUBSCRIBER.

## Explanation.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

SIR:—My attention was called to an article in your paper of this day, headed: "*Men can afford to be Constables.—Enormous Fees Extorted.—The Office of Constable (to a Sharp Man) $15,000 a year.*"

You will please be informed that I am an Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and acted as counsel for the defendants in the preliminary examination before his Honor Recorder SMITH, (in the case referred to,) in my individual capacity as such. I am not a clerk in Judge RUSSELL's office, nor have I ever been a clerk in his office, nor had his Honor Judge RUSSELL the least knowledge that I was acting as counsel for Messrs. WEST and THOMPSON until he was informed of the fact after having read the article in your paper as above referred to.

By inserting the above in your paper, you will greatly oblige yours, &c.,

EBENEZER B. SHAFER.

## LETTERS FROM GERMANY.—[illegible]

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, July [illegible], 1857.

In one respect Germany, or part of it, is the finest country we have yet seen. The cars and steamers certainly do not go at such a break-neck pace as they do in America, but by some mysterious management they deliver letters with a praiseworthy regularity we never deemed possible, coming as we do from a land where the delivery of letters is the exception and not the rule. We found ourselves wishing very much a letter from some out-of-the-way place, and find ourselves reminding as we had all our life been accustomed, "What's the use? If we write, before the answer can come back it will be valueless." Nevertheless, we wrote, and before we had begun to anticipate the blessing of a letter it was placed in our hands. Thinking this might be the exception, we wrote again, and for several weeks have written with the same invariable experience. The answers came so promptly that time and distance seem annihilated. At length we alluded to the subject to an Englishman, and he said, "To be sure, there is not in the world another Post-Office system so well managed." And we then learn that it is in the possession still of the family who originated it, centuries ago, and that this family is that of a Bavarian Prince of THURN AND TAXIS, whose metropolis was once Frankfort and now is Ratisbon, and whose landed possessions in the vicinity of that city are immense. The income of the Post-Offices is millions of florins annually, and the contract was made for all time, so that it can never pass into other hands. It employs a multitude of people, and the petty offices, secretaryships, &c., are transmitted also, the same families enjoying their emoluments as enjoyed them in the beginning. As in the Governmental offices, too, a pension, a sixth part of the husband's salary, is continued to the wife at his death. If a letter is put into the office by a person residing in the city, addressed to another person by his name merely, no street number or guide whatever to his residence, the carrier takes it to every family in the city, and inquires if there be such a person; if he cannot find him he returns it to the office, where it is advertised. If, after a certain time, it is not inquired for, it is opened by authorities who are under great penalties forbidden to read it, and the name of the writer ascertained, when it is sealed again and returned to him, a dead letter office not being among the recognized institutions.

The multitude of coins in Germany, of all values and all sizes, such as no man can number, have been the complaint of travelers from time immemorial, and for a year or two the various Diets and Assemblies have been discussing the possibility of having one mint for all the Confederated States. This is now accomplished, and we hope the next grand Congress of nations will harmonize the coinage of the world. To the best of our ability we exchange and reckon, and yet find that about five dollars in fifty is lost by using in one place groschen, in another silver groschen, and in another kreutzers.

To-day we were invited to be present at a birth-day fête of a young lady, and went immediately after breakfast, in order to see all that was to be seen; though in order to do this, we should have gone before breakfast, for early in the morning the friends commence their visits, the rooms having been decorated the day previous, with green garlands and bouquets, and the tables spread with fine linen, rivaling the mountain snows in whiteness, and covered with cakes of all sizes and descriptions. The young girl, who is to-day sixteen, stands gay and smiling beside the largest cake, which is the gift of her mother, and strewn around her are the gifts and the knick-nacks with which friends testify their remembrance of the fête. The visits cease for an hour or two at dinner, and then continue till late in the evening, being a succession of congratulations, bon mots, and innocent plaisanteries, that make a birth-day a joyous occasion for young and old. "And is this a universal custom?" I asked of an unmarried lady of fifty, whose heart entered into all the festivities of the day, and in whose face were plainly visible still the traces of a beauty of no ordinary kind, and whose manners were those of the high-bred lady. "Yes," she said, "and is it not a beautiful custom?" "Indeed, it is very delightful, but you German ladies cannot be so sensitive as those of other nations about concealing your age. Everybody must know how old you are." "And why not?" she said, with a tone and manner of surprise that any one should object to publishing such knowledge. "I am not ashamed of my age, and I am proud of my hair; see, not yet a sprinkling of gray, and I am 51." "But ladies, especially unmarried ladies, are usually disinclined to talk of age and grey hair." "Yes, but they are foolish; wigs and paint and pomatum do not conceal the ravages of time, after all. And why should we care if we do grow old? One does not care to stay always on the earth, and we are traveling towards Heaven. Ah, they are so foolish who deck their faded forms in the gaudy trappings of youth."

We thought so, too, when we looked at her neat and becoming attire, so plain, so lady-like, so comme il faut, for her age.

But we have been permitted to look upon another scene, which is quite as characteristic of German institutions. We asked a young lady to call and see us, in order to practice English, as she was taking lessons. She said she was now so busy, she had scarcely a moment of time to herself. She had begun now to learn cooking, and for that purpose went every forenoon to the kitchen of a large hotel, where she practiced the science and art in all its ramifications. "But why do you not learn at home?" I asked. "Oh, we do not have all kinds of cooking going on, and then the servants do not like the trouble of me." "And how long is your apprenticeship?" "Oh, a year, perhaps."

"Do you like it." "Well, it is not the most agreeable employment one could have, but then it is necessary women must know how to cook, else how can they keep house?" "Do many girls learn in the same way?" "Yes, it is the custom." So, my fastidious lady readers, behold! a young lady who is handsome, with one of those intellectual, speaking, beaming faces, which is the most fascinating kind of beauty—with manners which would grace a princess, and tout ensemble unexceptionable in all respects, wending her way to the cuisine of a neighboring hotel, and there donning a regular cook's attire, and with the neat white cap and long apron of German domestiques, imbruing her delicate hands in all manner of broths, stews, gravies, puddings and sauces, which are served for the people of all nations, and every variety of palate, during the whole year. In the afternoon she takes French and English lessons, both of which languages she speaks very well, twice a week music lessons, and is an accomplished artist in drawing and embroidery. We must say that here, in old Germany, we do find something new under the sun. It is one of the conventionalities here, as in France, that girls must be matronized on all public occasions, though they are much more free in most respects than Parisian girls. At a ball each girl must be accompanied by a married lady, and a party of half-a-dozen girls cannot go a mile or two in the country to visit a farm-house and take a cup of coffee without a married lady. But like all other conventionalities, it can be evaded, and if the evasion succeeds, there is no harm. There is no particular protection which a married lady can give, which any other may not give as well. So the girls said, "Come, go with us to-day, and as you are a stranger, they will not know but you are married; we will address you as Madam, or rather Frau, and then we need not be at the trouble of getting a matron." It is arranged accordingly, and we see ourselves invested with the honor of matronizing a little party over the fields and through the forest, to a village cot, where we look as dignified as we can while they [illegible] and [illegible] themselves at their [illegible] devices. The country is like a garden, it is so richly cultivated, and no fences to keep out intruders or mar the beauty of the scene. The thatched cottages of the villagers and country people vary here and there the monotony, but we see no "lazy sheep and lowing kine," for they cannot afford pastures for grazing where land is so dear and fields so limited, so the poor cows and sheep are prisoners nearly all the year. We have a nice time drinking coffee and new milk, and return in safety, though in the midst of a shower, and no married lady to guard us. That we have divulged the secret, we hope will not prove detrimental to the reputation of any fair damsel, for the deportment of all was entirely proper.

Kings and Princes set the example of adhering to the most rigid conventionalities. The Elector of Hesse-Cassel received the credentials and proofs of official dignity from the newly appointed "Consul-General of the United States of America for the Hanseatic and Free cities of the Germanic Confederation," who resides at Frankfort. The Elector took no notice of it for a month, and then coldly said that he could not accept him as he had omitted to say Royal Highness, in addressing him. Another Elector or petty Prince refused him an audience because he came in a citizen's coat, and as our wise Government has interdicted uniforms to its representatives, there are some places at which we have at present no Consul, though they would sometimes prove quite useful, and a star to designate him, or any badge, however simple, would be very convenient, and cannot be so very Anti-Republican, since the police officers of the cities and the conductors of railroads everywhere have adopted it.

An Englishman said to us, "If your Consul is not more accessible than ours he will be of little service to you. He would not go across the street to save our lives." This gave us rather a formidable idea of Consul, especially of him who is "Consul-General to the Germanic Confederation," having the supervision of the bureaus of some fifty others. But we found him a fine, true-hearted gentleman "all of the olden time," whose days and nights are at the service of his countrymen, in any proper way they may demand his aid. Ladies at hotels have even been allowed to borrow his servants, when their own failed, and the tidy little German girl whose feet seem never to weary in well-doing, has the blessings of many an American woman, who would otherwise have suffered in a strange land. He has the dignity and tact to sustain his proper position among Princes and retain in his establishment a simplicity as rigid as any Republican need require.

This we heard in many places on the way, and found verified when obliged to seek his advice and ask his assistance.

The cars in Germany are arranged like everything else—with reference to the dignitaries of the land, who must not be contaminated by too close contact with the vulgar. So, instead of seeing a string of long boxes as in America, where all are crowded in "without distinction of persons," we see a succession of little houses, the foremost furnished quite luxuriously—the second in rank merely comfortably—and the third, much more spacious, and with only wooden walls and benches. "It is only Kings and Princes and Englishmen who occupy the first," said our friend. Yet it was only a few moments after that we saw an American take his place in one. We had before occupied a second class, but on leaving Cassel we concluded to take the third, having a necessity to be economical and a fancy to see of what the vulgar herd consists in Germany. At first we had only two or three persons in a *large square room* which would hold a hundred, but at every little village we had an accession, till we were crowded with a class of people looking a little more *well-to-do* in the world than the majority of those who fill cars on the great American thoroughfares. Had it not been for the interminable smoking, we should have been disposed more to our view than in the little house which only six can occupy. But even there we do not avoid the pipe, for a German is sure to say, the moment he is seated anywhere, "I hope smoking is not disagreeable to you?" and against our conscience we invariably say, "Not at all.' And so in a small space or a large one we are sure to be *in the clouds*. But we have not yet been obliged to sit in pools of tobacco juice as we have often at home. In the second-class cars we have seen a *titled lady* take from her satchel sandwiches and a *bottle of wine* for her luncheon by the way and thinking it a very good example, we *went and did likewise*, for this is the custom. But, ah! the wine—it is not the *stuff* you drink in America, but simple as orange-water or lemonade. We had for our *vis-à-vis* a little boy of five Summers, as handsome and bright-looking as we ever saw in hill or valley, who seemed to be his father's idol. But, alas! we were realizing the misfortune of being dumb, and it was very amusing to see his amazement that we could not speak, as he evidently had never before seen a dumb person, or one who could not speak his language. We pointed to the sheep and goslings that we saw by the way, and won his favor by many little attentions, which only made him wonder the more why we did not speak to him, when he kept talking to us.

When once we are in the cars we are locked in, so that there is no tumbling out, but at every station the doors are opened, and all sally forth to walk and lunch and chat in the nice *dépôts* or by the roadside, and at 8 o'clock in the afternoon we find ourselves in Frankfort, and in time to witness something of the great fair, which is also one of the institutions of Germany, though not of so much importance now as it was in the days of old—before railroads and steamboats came to transport news to all quarters, and thus save the people the trouble of going to them. Little booths are erected all over the city for the accommodation of different districts, and in one may be seen pipes, in another wooden toys, in another laces, and another ribbons, and those who bring them arrayed in the costume of their several provinces, presenting a novel and curious spectacle to one who has never before seen the like. All manner of amusements multiply with the number and quality of the guests, and a city always gay becomes more gay than ever. In Germany are still made most of the toys which delight American children, and though they are pretty and amusing, it is time Yankee invention set about a home supply, and we wonder why fine laces cannot be made in our country as well as another. Some of the women whose fingers weave those curious meshes we have seen, and they are almost hideous, and we are told miserably poor. Why does it not enter into their heads to emigrate with their *bobbins* and *set up shop* where they could certainly be better fed, if their labor were not less severe. But here is one little article of household furniture which we have never seen eulogized or even alluded to, probably because travelers, even lady travelers, do not usually look into the kitchen utensils of other lands. It is a *flat-iron*, with the bottom made hollow, and heated by inserting a piece of the same shape through a door at the large end which locks itself, in a most safe and expeditious manner as soon as the prisoner is fairly inclosed. In a few moments the heat is communicated and *starched things* and all other things may be made smooth as glass without the least danner of *smudge*. Why the ten thousand *waschfraus* who have emigrated have not introduced so admirable a time and patience-saving machine into every kitchen we cannot imagine.

Frankfort being a free city presents not so grand an array of soldiery as some others, but Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria keep each a few thousand here for their own convenience, and we saw some four thousand reviewed by the Prince, brother of the King of Prussia, and had for the first time a little idea of the pomp and circumstance of war. The gay uniform of the cavalry on their prancing steeds, "the thrilling fife and the beating drum," gave to the whole parade a fascination which nothing else could enable it to retain. There were also some of the most distinguished Prussian generals on the parade ground, and a great concourse of people to see the sight. The Prince is the next heir to the throne, but it is supposed, if it should come to him, that he would abdicate in favor of his son who is about to marry the Princess Royal of England, and this is a part of the bargain. VICTORIA will have it in her power to link together in the bands of love and friendship half the States of Europe, and if her children are educated as English Princes should be in these days, they will have it in their power to prove bright and shining lights in the midst of the clouds and thick darkness which still hover over a great portion of the continent.

A. J.

## The Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE, Thursday, July 9, 1857.

The recurrence of our great national anniversary limited the past week to five business days, induced many operators to make a short trip to the country, and thus restricted transactions in produce.

The reported receipts (by river and railroad, as well as by coastwise vessels) of Breadstuffs during the past week did not exceed 25,600 bbls. of Wheat-Flour, 28,500 bushels of Wheat, and 25,000 bushels of Corn, against 61,500 bbls. of Wheat-Flour, 48,300 bushels of Wheat, 234,000 bushels of Corn, and 36,000 bushels of Oats, during the preceding week and 26,600 bbls. of Wheat-Flour, 85,000 bushels of Wheat, 71,000 bushels of Corn, 2,000 bushels of Rye, and 98,500 bushels of Oats during the week ending June 25.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the past week comprised 46,900 bbls. of Wheat-Flour, 77,600 bushels of Wheat, 205,000 bushels of Corn, and 6,400 bushels of Rye—showing a decrease of 21,925 bbls. of Wheat-Flour, and 87,500 bushels of Corn, with an increase of only 8,200 bushels of Wheat, and 2,500 bushels of Rye—as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, which amounted to 68,875 bbls. of Wheat-Flour, 69,300 bushels of Wheat, 292,500 bushels of Corn, and 3,900 bushels of Rye.

By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the actual amount of Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be about 125,125 bushels less than those of the preceding week.

We subjoin a comparative statement of the reported receipts and sales of Breadstuffs for the last week, and the corresponding week of last year:

| | 1856. Receipts. | 1856. Sales. | 1857. Receipts. | 1857. Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls. | 80,000 | 106,300 | 25,600 | 46,900 |
| Wheat, bushels | 480,000 | 389,000 | 28,500 | 77,600 |
| Corn, bushels | 261,000 | 221,000 | 215,000 | 205,000 |
| Rye, bushels | 54,000 | 34,500 | — | 6,400 |
| Oats, bushels | 4,100 | — | — | — |
| Total in bushels | 1,220,100 | 1,177,000 | 368,500 | 524,450 |

As compared with the prices of breadstuffs a week ago, the most needed kinds of Wheat-Flour show an improvement of 10c.@25c. ⅌ bbl., closing, however, with more sellers than buyers, at our quotations. The demand is mainly for home use, shippers purchasing very reservedly, though favored by the abundance of shipping accommodation, and the extremely low rates asked for freight. Old Wheat has been in fair demand, at steady prices up to the close; when the turn of the market was in favor of buyers, the receipts exceeding their requirements. The arrivals and sales of new Wheat have, thus far, been very limited—Thursday last—the first sales this season, of new White Tennessee, were effected at $2 25; and yesterday, of new Red Tennessee, at $2@$2 02, ⅌ bushel. Corn has declined 2c. ⅌ bushel, with free receipts and a restricted inquiry toward the close. Rye was less abundant, and was in fair request, prices showing an improvement of 3c.@5c. ⅌ bushel, for the week. Oats arrived and were sold—in larger quantities—but they decreased in value 2c.@4c. ⅌ bushel.

Mr. EDWARD BILL, broker, furnishes the following statement of the

*Exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1856:*

| From. | To date, 1857. | Flour, bbls. | Corn M'l, bbls. | Wheat, bush. | Corn, bush. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | June 30 | 809,735 | 127 | 5,414,858 | 2,969,734 |
| New-Orleans | June 20 | 71,398 | — | 529,629 | 827,964 |
| Philadelphia | June 17 | 60,369 | 2 | 450,309 | 781,361 |
| Baltimore | June 25 | 59,538 | 156 | 735,838 | 311,455 |
| Boston | June 26 | 4,576 | 100 | 15,846 | 9,427 |
| Other Ports | June 19 | 15,064 | — | 12,569 | 11,263 |
| Total | | 940,583 | 385 | 7,158,439 | 4,581,064 |
| To same period, 1856 | | 1,308,069 | 5,814 | 5,108,553 | 6,205,528 |
| To same period, 1855 | | 126,317 | 4,788 | 194,225 | 5,708,205 |
| To same period, 1854 | | 1,774,534 | 40,959 | 5,771,521 | 5,709,361 |

*To the Continent:*

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bush. | Corn, bush. | Rye, bush. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From N. Y., to June 29 | 201,499 | 1,677,899 | 398,888 | 198,176 |
| From other Ports | 211,448 | 980,968 | 145,547 | 17,986 |

Cotton attracted less attention, owing, mainly, to the reduced supply, available, and to the enhanced claims of factors. Prices, however, close ¼c.@⅛c. ⅌ lb. higher than Thursday. Our available stock of Cotton is now about 48,000 bales, against 44,700 bales same time last year. The receipts of Cotton at all the shipping ports, to latest dates this season, have been 2,878,061 bales, against 3,440,747 bales to the corresponding period of last season. The total exports of Cotton from the United States, so far this season, have been 2,143,808 bales, against 2,820,484 bales to the same time last season. The total stock on hand and on shipboard, in all the shipping ports, at the latest dates, was 166,108 bales, against 151,287 bales at the same period last year. The stock in the interior towns, at the latest dates, was 15,453 bales, against 11,625 bales at the corresponding period a year ago. NEILL BROTHERS & CO. notice the prospects of the new crop thus: "The past week has witnessed a continuance of fine weather throughout the chief portion of the Cotton-growing region; and from the reports that have reached us since our last, it appears that the crop it making steady progress, particularly in those districts where genial rains have fallen. The chief complaint continues to be that of backwardness; for, though the weather has, on the whole, been so favorable, it has only sufficed to enable the crop to keep its distance of two or three weeks behind the last, and not generally to place it in a relatively more advanced condition. On some of the more favored plantations, particularly in Texas, the crop is considered equal in all respects, or very nearly so, to that of last year at this date; but this is as yet far from applying to the average of the country." Mr. T. J. STEWART alludes to the same subject, thus: "An allowance of three weeks on an average for its apparent backwardness is considered to be very full, and the opinion prevails that, with its very healthy position, it may soon disappear. That it will check the early deliveries of new Cotton there can be no doubt, but that the crop will be exposed to any serious hazard by the late planting there is very great doubt. In the past fortnight no new injuries are noted, and the letters generally indicate a healthier feeling on this point. The receipts of the present crop continue small, and, as no inducement exists to hurry in the scattered parcels during the two months which remain to close the season, the official figures at the ports will not vary much from 2,950,000 bales."

Provisions have been unsettled. Pork was more sought after and it increased in value. Other hog products, as well as Beef, attracted very little notice, and prices leaned in favor of buyers. A fair business was transacted in Butter and Cheese at full rates.

Groceries were less inquired for, but no remarkable alteration is discernible in the value of any article.

Hay and Hops were moderately dealt in at uniform quotations.

Hemp, Rice and Tobacco were in limited demand, yet they were stiffly held.

No other important change has occurred in other commodities.

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, furnish all necessary additional information in the different departments of business.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—July 11.

Before all the Judges.

*Charles Cooke vs. George W. Beale, et al.*—New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

*Benajah Leffingwell vs. Charles Van Wyck.*—Judgment reversed. Order of reference vacated, and new trial ordered. Costs to abide the event.

*Joseph Cathcart vs. The Fire Department of the City of New-York.*—Judgment for defendant, dismissing complaint, with costs.

*Joseph Moore vs. John Westervelt.*—Motion that plaintiff be permitted to enter judgment nunc pro tunc, denied without costs.

*Elias H. Main vs. Caroline Bourser et al.*—Order to be settled by one of the Justices at Special Term.

*Ernst Fudder vs. The New-York Insurance Co.*—Order to be settled.

*John F. Cleveland et al. vs. Reuben McPherson et al.*—Judgment for defendants.

*Eliphalet Nott vs. The Mayor, &c.*, and *Augustus Belmont vs. Eliphalet Nott.*—Order in each case to be settled by one of the Justices.

*Robt. J. Murray vs. Jacob Sharp.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

*Jas. Harper et al. vs. The New-York City Insurance Co.*—Judgment for plaintiff for amount of verdict and interest.

*Saml. C. Hanford vs. Danl. O'Higgins.*—Judgment affirmed.

*Saml. R. Nichols vs. Benj. Romaine, Executor.*—Order affirmed.

*Charles R. [illegible] vs. Patrick [illegible], &c.*—Order of Special term, denying new trial, affirmed.

*Warren C. Gray vs. Thomas Robjohn.*—Adjustment of the clerk affirmed.

*[illegible] vs. [illegible].*—Judgment for plaintiff on verdict with costs.

*Thaddeus Hyatt vs. John C. Ham.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event, unless plaintiff elect within ten days to reduce the recovery to $150 and costs, in which case judgment affirmed for that sum with costs except costs of appeal.

*Charles Irving vs. the Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.*—Verdict sustained and reference ordered, to determine amount of loss in accordance with consent given at the trial, the plaintiff to submit order for settlement; and referee to be named therein.

*Benjamin F. Hunt, Jr., vs. William McIntire et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

*Edward Oster vs. James Bettner.*—Judgment for plaintiff on verdict with costs.

The General Term adjourned till August 6.

### SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Chief Justice Duer.

*James S. Libby et al. vs. Stephen Lossing.*—The plaintiff is entitled to the injunction asked for; order to be settled at Chambers.

*Richard Barlow vs. Henry A. Richards.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $115 50, with interest from the 23 of August, 1856, and costs.

*James C. Hitchcock et al., assignees, vs. James Cody.*—Judgment for defendant with costs.

*Louis de Bebian vs. Augustus Morro.*—Motion to suppress as irregular the deposition of the defendant, taken de bene esse as a witness on his own behalf, denied, but without costs, and with liberty to the plaintiff to renew the same upon the trial if the deposition shall be then offered in evidence.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

*Louis Kuhnemann vs. Paul Hulse.*—Judgment for the plaintiff, and an order directing a writ of inquiry to issue to the Sheriff.

*James A. Phillips vs. Edward J. Powers.*—Motion granted unless defendant withdraws in two days from answer, &c., &c.

*Edward H. Linn, et al. vs. Samuel C. M. Allen, et al.*—Motion to set aside complaint denied with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event.

*John Kerwin and Andrew Kerwin vs. George Bradshaw.*—Motion granting time to answer on demurrer.

*James Healon vs. Michael Duncan.*—Motion for dismissal of complaint granted.

*Henry Seymore vs. James Bulkley, &c.*—Motion granted without costs, and referred to J. D. Birdsard, Esq.

### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

On Saturday Judge RUSSELL passed sentences on several prisoners who had pleaded guilty or been convicted during the week. John Stepholt, convicted of assault and battery and recommended to mercy, in consequence of good recommendations by respectable advocates, was allowed to go at large by the Judge, judgment being suspended. Tathor Rothman, for grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for two years. Edward Sanders, for burglary in the third degree was discharged, ten persons having given him certificates of good character. James Johnson and Michael Costello, for petit larceny, were sentenced, the first to the City Prison for thirty days, and to pay a fine of $50, and Costello, who was an old offender, to the Penitentiary for six months. These prisoners were merely youths. John Miller, an old man of respectable appearance, was sent to the State Prison for two years for grand larceny. The crime was shoplifting. His wife is now in prison for the same offence. They have been shoplifters for years past. James Moore went to the State Prison for two years, for burglary in the third degree. William Henry was discharged for an assault on a colored man on his promise to "make it all straight" with his victim.

THE HUNTINGDON FORGED PARDON CASE.

John Cross, alias Scatchard, convicted of an attempt to procure the release of the notorious Charles B. Huntingdon from the Sing Sing Prison, by means of a forged pardon, was brought up for sentence. On convicting him, on Wednesday last, the Jury recommended him to mercy. From the remarks of Judge RUSSELL, on Saturday, it would seem that they had since addressed a petition to the Court, praying that he might be dealt very gently with. The Judge told him he was at liberty to go where he pleased, and he left the Court room with the air of an injured man.

A VERY SINGULAR CASE—A COLPORTEUR CHARGED WITH HIGHWAY ROBBERY—BISHOP ONDERDONK ON THE STAND IN HIS DEFENCE.

John H. Cook, aged 19 years, a delicate-looking young man, by profession a distributer of religious tracts, was placed at the bar, charged with robbing a German, named Pfeiffer, on the night of July 1, of a silver watch by force and violence. The complainant, who resides at No. 65 Laurens-street, testified that while standing on the stoop of that house he was seized by three men, who threw him down the steps. During the mêlée which followed he was robbed of his watch. Two of the men made their escape altogether. He caught hold of the third man's coat, but he got away and ran into the next house, which was a brothel. This third man Pfeiffer swore was the prisoner.

For the defence a girl, living in the reputed brothel next door, was called, who testified that she saw Pfeiffer, standing on the stoop of No. 65, surrounded by several men. He was very much intoxicated. She came out and asked the prisoner, who was one of the six men, to come into her place, as there was likely to be a disturbance. He did so, and was presently followed by Pfeiffer, who charged him with stealing the watch. He was willing to be searched, and all the girls in the house were willing to be searched.

Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney cross-examined this witness. She acknowledged, that the prisoner was well-known in the house by the name of "Charley."

The counsel for the prisoner called to the stand Bishop Onderdonk, of the Diocese of New-York, who deposed that he had known the prisoner for two years; that he was a pious and exemplary young man; that he was a colporteur, and very devout. He is engaged (said the Bishop) in a kind of business in which he might practice much deception, if he chose. He (the Bishop) had given him a strong recommendation to a worthy minister at Newburg. He knew the prisoner's family and friends, and believed that his mother had brought him up in the way he should go.

The Judge here remarked that the case had proceeded far enough. The complainant, it was shown, was intoxicated. That circumstance threw discredit on his testimony, and where there was a doubt, according to a well-established rule of law, the accused should have the benefit of it. The jury, therefore, must return a formal verdict of acquittal.

The jury did not seem inclined to do so. They evidently thought they were cheated out of their right to convict the prisoner. The District-Attorney explained to them that he withdrew the charge; that the testimony of the girl Weed, notwithstanding the character of the house, must be deemed reliable. The prisoner's counsel expressed a desire to proceed with the case, as he had severall witnesses to call, but the jury, getting it into their skulls, at last, that the case was taken out of their hands, rendered the formal verdict of acquittal. The prisoner, as soon as he heard the verdict, appeared to swoon. An officer removed him from the Court-room.

William Smith, alias Stockey, and Michael Feeny, young fellows from the Five Points, were tried for burglary in the first degree. On the 30th June, at night, they broke into the dwelling of Mr. J. W. Gregory in East Broadway, and stole a quantity of wearing apparel. The family being out of town and the house uninhabited, the major charge could not be sustained. The Jury found them guilty of burglary in the third degree. They were sentenced to five years each in the State Prison. They were old offenders.

James Tigh, alias Skinner, was tried for highway robbery, and acquitted.

Winifred Sullivan, a servant girl who has robbed several families in which she has lived, was tried for stealing $70 worth of silk dresses from Mrs. Sarah Dinsmore, of No 2 Jane-street. The Jury convicted her, and strangely enough recommended her to mercy. The Judge sent her to Sing Sing for three years and ten months.

A boy named Abraham Wright pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

The Grand Jury were discharged for the term. They made no presentment and found no bills against the rioters.

The Court adjourned till to-day, having transacted as much business during the week as is usually done in two weeks. Altogether, fifty-three cases were disposed of.

### COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—July 11.

Before Justices Osborne and Flandreau.

The Calendar was quite large, but a great many of those tried were not sentenced, and a large number were discharged in the absence of the witnesses for the People. Alderman CLANCY was in Court, and was very much displeased with the statement of one of the dailies of Friday, that "he, among other shysters, came there to assist the Sixth Ward rioters at their trial." The Alderman said he came from motives of charity, only, to help these men who were without friends.

Lieutenant L. FEILY, First Ward Police, arrested Luke Egan, in front of the Appleton Buildings, on a charge with an attempt to commit petit larceny. He pleaded guilty, and sentence was suspended.

James Connolly, a boy, stole $6 in bank bills from Elizabeth Reid, of East Hampton, L. I., July 9, and was sent to the House of Refuge. He was not a very bad looking boy.

Thomas Cordon, another boy, stole a vest, value $1, the property of Robert Silas, No. 86½ Bowery, July 9. He had it on when he was arrested. He will reside hereafter at the House of Refuge.

Catherine Fay took a shawl that belonged to Mary McGlinn, No. 219 Elizabeth-street, July 8, and appropriated it to her own necessities. She took it to a pawnbroker's shop. When the officer who arrested her accused her of the theft, she acknowledged that she took it and gave up the pawn ticket. *Clerk*—This is the fifth time she has been here, Judge. *Judge Osborne*—We find you guilty on this charge, Catherine. You stand very high on the list of the matron of the City Prison. This happens to be the fifth time that you've been up here. We sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months. The prisoner did not appear to be appalled by the severity of the sentence, (the extreme penalty of this Court,) but went off with the officer with a look that denoted the greatest indifference.

Bae Rutte, charged with committing a rape upon Ida Engleworth, a little girl 10 years old, was remanded for the third time.

Margaret McCasken was arraigned on the complaint of Mary Hoy, No 88 Bayard-street, who charged her with stealing some saucers and other crockery, worth [illegible] cents, July 10. The evidence was strong against her. *Judge Osborne*—We find you guilty, Margaret, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months.

Caroline Hammond was sent to the Penitentiary for four months, for an assault and battery committed on Jacob Bente, No. 50 Clinton-street, July 3.

It was proved that Matthew Kehoe stole $10 in bank bills, the property of Robert C. Thompson, No. 9 Thompson-street, July 1. *Judge Osborne*—How did you come to do this, Kehoe? *Prisoner*—I'm subject to taking fits, Sir, and I wouldn't have done it in my right senses. *Judge Osborne*—Oh, ho! you're subject to taking fits! You're subject to take something else, too, it seems. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for two months. He was a hard-looking customer.

James Brennan and Hugh Scott (a boy) went on board of the schooner *Wave*, lying at the foot of Leroy-street, N. R., June 11, and took some lines, puncheons, tarpauline and other property, all worth $60, belonging to Messrs. Todd & Crosset, with the intention of appropriating it to their own uses. Francis J. Rockwell, one of the officers of the vessel who entered the complaint, caught them in the cabin and had them arrested. Brennan was sent to the Penitentiary for 3 months, and Scott to the House of Refuge.

William H. Hicks, a respectable looking lad, was next called to the bar. Mary McCune complained of him, and it was proved that he stole some silver spoons, a green silk dress, two spreads and other property, all worth $50. He pleaded "Guilty," and cried a good deal, and seemed to be sorry for what he had done. His mother pleaded for his discharge, and shed tears copiously. *Judge Osborne*—This was a case of grand larceny, and was to have been tried in the Court of General Sessions, but the original complaint was modified so that it might be tried here and sent to the Special Sessions. We sentence him to the House of Refuge. He was taken within the Prison by the officer, and his mother went away sobbing aloud.

Archibald Brant was a waiter in the Gramercy Hotel, Broadway, corner of Twentieth-street. George F. Ingraham, the book-keeper, entered a complaint against him of stealing a decanter of Jamaica rum, value $3, the property of H. S. Crockey & Co., proprietors of the house. July 9, he caught him going out of the bar-room with it in the morning, and had him arrested. *Judge Osborne*—He stole it to drink, I suppose? *Witness*—I don't know what he took it for. *Judge Osborne*—Well, I don't believe this is a very grave offence. You don't allow your waiters to drink anything, do you? *Witness*—No. *Judge*—Well, he stole it to drink, probably. Under the circumstances of this case we think we must punish this man enough to teach him that he has committed a crime, although the offence is not a very grave one. We fine you $5, Brant. The prisoner paid it and went off.

Hugh Brannan and Charles Williams, two thievish looking urchins, were complained of by John Earle. They were in the habit of lounging around the docks and stealing whatever they could lay hands on, as they had done in this instance. *Judge Osborne*—Their parents must send them to school. Two Irish women who stood by the prisoners, said they were their mothers, and promised everything for them. One of them was gifted with great fluency of speech, and talked so much that it was as much as the Judge could do to make himself heard. *Judge Osborne*—Well, we'll try them once more. "Oh, God bless your honor; Heaven will reward your Honor," said the loquacious mother, interrupting. *Judge*—Well, now listen to what I have to say; stop talking, and listen to me. You must send those boys to school. Now, mind, if you don't they'll fare worse next time. We find them guilty and suspend sentence. The two women went off with their boys, placing the Judge under the protection of all the Saints in the calendar.

Mary A. Owens failed to appear and prosecute Anne Buckley, whom she had charged with assault and battery, July 2, in taking hold of her visite. *Judge*—A terrible assault! This charge is frivolous. Assault and battery on her visite! Discharge the prisoner.

Johanna Bush was charged with stealing a shawl from Mary McManus. The witness did not appear. *Judge Osborne*—She's an old offender. Take her back.

John Colgan was charged with assault and battery on his wife Mary. She was not forthcoming. *Judge Osborne*—It's no use. She's an Irish woman; she won't appear against her husband.

Patrick Flynn, charged with the same offence by Michael Burke, Jr., July 4, got off in the same way.

Patrick Develin was charged by Lewis M. Burnstead, No. 115 Pearl-street, with stealing four oranges and one lemon, July 8, and escaped in the same way.

Peter Peterson, of No. 128 West 30th street, according to his own account, was taken in most egregiously by Henry Brinkerhoff, last Wednesday. The parties were colored men. It seems Peterson, whose family was in reduced circumstances, started out on that day with three gold ear-rings, value $3, for the purpose of selling them to somebody. At the corner of Grand and Thompson streets he met Brinkerhoff, and told him that his family was in distress, and he wanted to sell those ear-rings, (showing them to him.) The prisoner told him he would sell them for him, and get $1 50 for them. The complainant promised to pay him a bonus if he did, and gave him the ear-rings, although he was an entire stranger to him. The pilferer went away, and, after he got a little distance off, began to run, and eluded Peterson, who then pursued him. Peterson learned that No. 90 Sullivan-street—a low place—was a resort of the prisoner. He went and found him there, and asked for his ear rings. Brinkerhoff pretended not to know him, and went off with a friend named John Williams. Peterson still followed them, and they threatened to split his heads open if he did not leave, so he had both arrested. The ear-rings, it was asserted, were found in Williams's possession. *Counsel*—This is not a felony in the eye of the law. The complainant gave the ear-rings to the prisoner, and there is no proof of an intent to wrongfully convert them when he received them. *Judge Osborne*—The complainant had not parted with the ownership of the property. He gave them to sell. The intent of the prisoner was evidently to convert the property. *Judge Flandreau*—In cases of this kind you can only judge of the intent by subsequent acts. Brinkerhoff was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months. Williams was acquitted.

John Carroll, a boy, convicted of stabbing Charles Schmidt, another boy, while at play with him, was brought before the bar. Mr. Beale, of the State Prison Discipline Society, had made inquiry, and found that he bore an excellent character. His mother hoped the Judge would let him go. "You can take this boy home," said Judge OSBORNE.

John Moore, charged with assault and battery on Emma Jewett, June 20, was discharged, no witness appearing.

James Hopkins, alias Polly Hopkins, was charged with stealing $15 worth of breast-pin from Philip Tobias. It was stated that they were both gamblers, and Hopkins committed an assault upon Tobias, and in the midst of the affray the breast-pin was stolen. The case was adjourned to Tuesday.

Auguste Barry was charged with assaulting Harriet Gilchrist, No. 247 Mulberry-street, June 20, and pretending to be a policeman. The witness not appearing, "Barry," said Judge OSBORNE, "don't you try to mount a policeman's badge another time till after you're sworn in. You can go."

Mary McCleary, charged with striking Mary Watkins with a broom-stick, at No. 91 Canal-street, June 28, was discharged, in Mary's absence.

The case of Thomas McManus, charged with assault and battery on Officer James G. Finch, July 6, First-avenue, near Twenty-first street, was adjourned to Saturday.

Ann Gannon knocked Bridget Fitzpatrick down at No. [illegible] Mott-street, July 5, and knocked some of her teeth out. *Judge Osborne*—We find you guilty, Ann, and hold you on your own recognizance, which will be forfeited if you do so again. Sentence is suspended. You can go.

[illegible], charged with assault and battery on Peter O'Reilly, No. 165 West Eighteenth-street, July 5, forfeited his bail, and was ordered to the General Sessions.

The complaint of assault and battery, July 4, entered by Christian Waterman, No. 102 Sullivan-street, against Christian Schevle, was dismissed.

## MARKET REPORTS.

**Markets.** *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 11, 1856—6 P. M.

ASHES—Pearls are dull at $7 62½@$7 75, while Pots appear in better request at $7 87½@$7 93¾ ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 777 bbls., including 464 bbls. Pearls, and 313 bbls. Pots.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Price Current* of this morning says: "Prices of Quercitron Bark have again declined $1 ⅌ ton, and 175 hhds. No. 1 sold, as the close of our last report and since, at $44. A sale of 200 bags was made at $40. There is a steady demand for Tanners' Bark, and several cargoes sold at $17 ⅌ cord for Spanish, and $13@$14 for Chestnut."

COFFEE—Is in demand and is stiffly held. Java, 16½c.@16¾c.; Laguayra, 12c.@13c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12¾c.@13¼c.; Rio, 10¼c.@12c.; St. domingo, 12c.; Costa Rica, 13¼c.@14¼c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. H. T. TRUESDALE, SON & CO., of New-Orleans, publish their annual statement for the year ending June 30, 1857, from which it appears that the imports at that port for the past year amount to 451,088 bags, or 91,580 more than the previous year. The total exports to the United States from Rio, from May 1, 1856, to May 1, 1857, amount to 1,206,512 bags, being an increase over the preceding year of 52,919, and over the years 1854–'55, of 312,538 bags. The total exports from Rio to all parts of the world, for the same time were 2,460,011 bags, and the estimated stock on hand at Rio, May 1, 1857, 100,000 bags. The estimated stock on hand at all the importing ports of the United States on the 1st inst., is 227,000 bags, against 142,000 last year—of this amount, 114,086 is at New-Orleans, 68,000 of which is in the hands of importers, and 46,000 of speculators.

COTTON—Is reported quiet, yet firm.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | New-Orleans and Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 12¼ | 12⅜ | 12½ | 11¾ |
| Middling | 14⅝ | 14¾ | 14⅞ | 15 |
| Middling Fair | 14⅞ | 15 | 15⅛ | 15⅜ |
| Fair | 15½ | 15¼ | 15⅜ | 16 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour is plenty, heavy, and drooping. Sales 6,000 bbls., in lots mainly within the annexed range:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary State | $6 20@$6 30 |
| Straight State | 6 30@ 6 40 |
| Extra State | 6 60@ 6 90 |
| Common to Good Ind. and Upper Lake | 6 25@ 6 45 |
| Superfine Ohio | 6 35@ 6 45 |
| Fancy Michigan | 6 30@ 6 40 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 6 50@ 8 50 |
| Extra Ohio | 6 60@ 8 75 |
| Fancy Genesee | 6 85@ 7 05 |
| Extra Genesee | 7 [illegible]@ 7 75 |
| Extra Missouri | 7 50@10 25 |

Canadian heavy and inactive. Sales have been reported of about 800 bbls., in lots, at from $[illegible] for low to very choice extra ⅌ bbl. Southern is less abundant, and is in fair request, at former prices. The transactions since our last comprise about [illegible] low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 [illegible] ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand and inferior, at $[illegible] for Fine to Superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady [illegible] $4 [illegible] for Jersey, and $4 [illegible] for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered, at lower and declining prices, yet it is more active. Sales: 8,800 bushels, including ordinary to choice old White Western, at $1 85@$2; and ordinary do. Red do. at $1 65 ⅌ bushel. Rye is less sought after, and is barely worth $1 17@$1 18 ⅌ bushel. Sales: 4,[illegible] bushels, chiefly at the lower rate. Barley and Barley Malt remain as last quoted. Oats are salable and steady, at 64c.@66c. for Western; 60c.@65c. for State; 58c.@64c. for Jersey; 54c.@56c. for Canadian; and [illegible]@58c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. Corn is improving. Sales, 18,250 bushels, at 85c.@86c. for mixed; (generally) 88c.@90c. for Yellow; and 90c.@ for White, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—There were 800 bales River bought, at 65c.@75c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Continues very quiet at old prices.

HIDES—Notwithstanding the increase of stock within a few days, holders have obtained an advance of about 1c. ⅌ lb. on former prices for the leading kinds, the demand having been more animated. Amount in first hands 198,000, against [illegible] same time last year.

HOPS—There were [illegible] bales last year's crop sold at 10c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—About 100 tons Scotch Pig have been disposed of, in lots, at $30 50@$31, usual terms, ⅌ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 20@$1 [illegible], ⅌ thousand.

LEAD—Is inactive at former quotations.

LEATHER—Sole finds ready buyers, [illegible] tanned bringing generally 1c. ⅌ lb. more than last week, while prices of Oak-tanned favor factors. Mr. H. D. HULL, broker, reports the week's movements thus:

| | Hemlock. | Oak. |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts during the week, sides | [illegible] | 4,[illegible] |
| Sales, sides | 34,677 | 4,77[illegible] |
| Stock at the close of the week, sides | 35,935 | 11,[illegible] |

French finished calfskins and English naked sheepskins are unchanged.

LIME—Rockland, 90c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is very moderate at quoted rates. Porto Rico, 55c.@60c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@52c.; Clayed Cuba, 45c.@46c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar and Crude Turpentine appear as previously represented. Spirits Turpentine is in lively demand, and it readily brings 48c. to arrive, and 47½c.@48c., cash and short time, here, ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is selling slowly and irregularly at 77c.@78c. ⅌ gallon. Nothing new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in slack request and is heavy, with only small sales reported at $23 [illegible] 95 for Mess, and $19 15 for prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, and are worth 10½c.@11½c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@9¼c. for Shoulders ⅌ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal at 11½c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Lard is even more inquired for at higher prices. The transactions since our last consist of about 1,[illegible] bbls. and tierces, mostly ordinary to strictly prime, at 14¼c.@14¾c. ⅌ bbl. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 150 bbls., at $15@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef brings $30 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams $23 50@$26 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is plenty and heavy at 15c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@[illegible] for prime to choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 5c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Continues in good demand at full rates, $4 25½@$5 37½ for ordinary to strictly prime, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market presents no really new features. Sales have been reported since our last of about 850 hhds. Cuba at 9¼c.@10¼c.; two invoices of English Island at 9⅝c.@9¾; 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 10⅜c.@10½c. and 325 boxes Havana, part at 10¾c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—There were 15,000 lbs. prime bought at 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—We heard of sales of 190 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 32½c.@33c. ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—The demand is gradually, yet slowly reviving; and were there adequate supplies here, a fair business might be transacted, if factors were less exacting in their claims. At present, the scanty stock and high views of owners impede operations seriously. The Philadelphia *Price Current*, of this morning, says: The operations of the new tariff, thus far, have had no perceptible effect either here or in neighboring markets. The receipts have been quite moderate, and there has been a fair inquiry at our quotations—the stocks in the hands of the manufacturers being about exhausted. There is some little excitement throughout the West, caused by the appearance of a number of Eastern manufacturers and speculators. The sales comprise 260,000 lbs., among which were:

| | |
|---|---|
| 3,000 lbs. fine fleece | [illegible]c.@[illegible]c., 6 months. |
| 17,000 lbs. fine fleece | 58½c., 6 months. |
| 5,000 lbs. fine fleece | 58c., 6 months. |
| 12,000 lbs. fine fleece | 55½c., 6 months. |
| 20,000 lbs. fine fleece | 56½c., 6 months. |
| 26,000 lbs. ¾ blood | 38c.@54c., 6 months. |
| 19,000 lbs. ½ blood | 45c.@47½c., 6 months. |
| 14,000 lbs. ¼ blood | 42½c.@46c., 6 months. |
| 7,000 lbs. ¼ and ⅜ blood | 41c.@50c., 6 months. |
| 25,000 lbs. low & medium fleece | 38c.@52½c., 6 months. |
| 18,500 lbs. Merino pulled | 41c.@46c., 6 months. |
| 10,000 lbs. common | 40c., 6 months. |
| 4,000 lbs. Lambs' | 40c.@41½c., 6 months. |
| 2,500 lbs. No. 1 pulled | 36c., 6 months. |

The Detroit *Advertiser* says: The activity in the Wool trade has kept up throughout the country, and the greater portion of the season's clip is now sold, and at higher prices than most growers expected to receive, and considerably higher than was indicated by the quotations in our last review. We learn since that time that throughout the wool growing portions of the State, buyers have been paying as high as 48c.@49c. for extra fine clips, and that 47c.@48c. have been freely paid for full-blood Merino Wools. In this city the receipts have been very light, and the quality not being quite so good as is raised in some other sections, prices have not ranged so high—46c.@47c. being, we believe, as high figures as have been reached. Some very handsome Wool has been bought at 44c.@45c., and the coarser grades have ranged as low as 30c. We give the following quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Common | 30@33 | Three-quarter bl'd | [illegible]@[illegible] |
| Quarter-blood | 34@37 | Full blood | 46@48 |
| Half blood | 38@41 | Extra fine | 49 |

FREIGHTS—Were quiet, and rates were somewhat nominal. To Liverpool, Cotton, 3s. 6d.@6s. ⅌ bale; Flour, 6d.@9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 3½d.@6d. ⅌ bushel; Beef, 6d.@9d. ⅌ tierce; Rosin, 4½d.@6d. ⅌ bbl.; and heavy goods 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A bark from St. John, N. B., to London, Hull, or Grimsby, 83 17s. 6d.; a bark to Marseilles, and one, 350 tons, to [illegible] Light Pipe Staves, $25; a tern schr., 450 tons, to Lisbon, $3,500; a brig from Jacksonville to two ports in the Bay of Biscay, Lumber, $19; a brig, [illegible] tons, to Alicante and back, $2,800; a brig to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $22; two barks and a brig from Bangor to Cardenas, Boards, $9; a bark from Machias to Cardenas, Boards, $9; a brig, [illegible] tons, Machias to Port-au-Prince, Lumber, $12 25 out, and back to New-York, Wood, $5; a schr., 140 tons, to Port-au-Prince and back, $1,800; a brig from Jacksonville to Port-au-Prince, Lumber, $13, and back to New-York, Wood, $4; a schr., 180 tons, to Laguayra and Porto Cabello and back, $1,800; one, 150 tons, to Curaçoa and back $1,450; one to Petit Peter, Goavé, [illegible] bbl., and Lumber on deck, $8; one from Rio Hacha to New-York, $5 ⅌ ton weight and measurement; ship St. Peter, to Bordeaux, Staves; a bark to Constantinople, and back from Smyrna to New-York; a brig to Gibraltar, Malaga and back on terms we did not learn.


## LOST AND FOUND.

NOTE LOST—ON THE 8TH DAY OF JULY, 185[illegible], a note drawn by JEPTHA A. JONES endorsed by BENJAMIN T. ROBBINS, JOHN T. ROBBINS and THOS. H. ROBBINS, dated May 28, 185[illegible], at three months, for $[illegible], made payable at the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn. All persons are notified that payment of said note is stopped.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE NIGHT OF Thursday, the 9th inst., in West Broadway, a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, No. [illegible], Joseph Johnson, Liverpool, maker. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked to whoever will return said watch and chain, on application at the Times office. Pawnbrokers and jewelers please stop the above.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY EVENing, 12th inst., in or near Washington Parade-ground, a small black and tan smooth-hair English Terrier DOG, answers to the name of Spider. Whoever will return the said dog to No. 1 University-place, corner of Waverley-place, will receive the above reward.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!! EVANS & CO.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE, No. 677 Broadway, (Lafarge Hotel,) opposite Bond-st.

Messrs. EVANS & CO. having added largely to their immense stock of fine Gold Jewelry are now prepared to offer to their patrons greater bargains than can be had elsewhere; magnificent Gold Cluster Pins and Rings, sets of Cameos, elegant painted Florentine Jewelry, Lava and Jet Mosaics, Onyx and Turquoise Ear Drops, Breast Pins, plain and chased Rings, also, Emerald, Ruby, Pearl, etc., in gold settings, Silver Pencils with Gold Pens, Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, large double-case Miniature Lockets, Masonic Pins, &c., together with a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, all of which they GIVE AWAY to purchasers of Books.

We are not connected with any other establishment in the City.

The public are hereby warned against the many imitators of our Popular Gift Book Enterprise in this City.

We are the only real originators of the Gift Book Enterprise, and our extensive facilities for buying in large lots warrant us in saying we can afford to sell Books cheaper and give away more valuable presents than any other house in the United States.

If you buy your Books of EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway, you will be sure to receive a valuable Present with each Book, and we will guarantee you satisfaction. No connection with any of the small establishments in the City. Be sure you get in the right store. Do not be imposed upon. EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE Free Academy will hold its Annual Supper at the La Farge House, on July [illegible], provided a sufficient number of tickets are sold. Any member may procure a ticket by inclosing his address and three dollars to the undersigned at the Free Academy. CHAS. H. PRATT, Secretary.

# New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1857.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship Star of the West, with news from California to June 20, and bringing later advices from [illegible] Central America, the West Coast of Mexico, the Sandwich Islands, Oregon, &c., arrived about 1 o'clock this morning. The news from California is generally unimportant, the principal excitement being political, incident upon the changes—progressing and prospective—going on in the Federal offices. The Star of the West brings $1,53[illegible]. A great stagnation is reported in the markets.

The Canadian screw steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool on Wednesday, July 1, with four days' later news, arrived at Quebec on Saturday. [illegible] details of the news in reference to the [illegible] in the native Indian army, and the progress of events in China and elsewhere. [illegible] The Cotton market was firm at [illegible] prices. Breadstuffs are reported dull, with [illegible] prices. Consols had declined, and the Money market was active.

The Collins steamship Atlantic was beaten by the [illegible] on the outward passage.

Two serious accidents had occurred on the English railways, by which twelve persons were killed and over one hundred were wounded.

Unfavorable accounts had been received at London by the Overland Mail, confirmatory of the telegraphic dispatches, announcing a meeting among the native Indian troops at Delhi. The details are considered somewhat less alarming than the previous announcement, and no doubt was entertained that the movement, which grew out of an impression that there was to be an attempt at a general conversion to the Christian religion, would be speedily put down. Reinforcements to the amount of 14,000 men, it was stated in Parliament, would be sent out immediately.

In China, active operations had been suspended on account of the heat of the weather. The natives had made several attempts to blow up English vessels in the Canton River, one of which was nearly successful.

Señor Lafragua, the Mexican Envoy at Madrid, had handed to the Spanish Government a sort of ultimatum for the settlement of the pending dispute between Spain and Mexico, and a counter-memorandum had been promised him in return. The nature of this memorandum would determine the question of the Mexican Envoy's further stay in Madrid. It was rumored that Mexican letters of marque had already been sent to the United States in anticipation of war.

Three vessels arrived yesterday loaded with emigrants—the Carnana, from Liverpool, with 411; the Ellen Austin, from Liverpool, with 559; and the Margaret, from Hamburg, with 185—total, 1,155 emigrants. A number of the crew of the Ellen Austin had the small-pox; they were sent to the Marine Hospital. All the vessels are detained temporarily at the old Quarantine.

The police force and quarantine buildings and premises at Seguine's Point were attacked Saturday night about 12 o'clock by the insurgent oystermen in three squads and from as many different directions, the largest squad numbering about 60 men. The attack was made by the discharge of small fire-arms, and was continued about two hours. The insurgents *fired over 50 guns*—some said a hundred—while the policemen only fired some 6 or 8. The attack was made suddenly, and the fire of the insurgents was brisk, until the policemen rallied, and then the insurgents retreated somewhat—evidently being afraid to face the revolvers. The policemen say that, as a reason for their not firing, they were waiting for the rebels to come nearer. No one of the police was hurt, but Sergeant Seaman had his hat and coat shot through. The insurgents were all disguised by having their faces painted, yet Joseph Quick says that he recognized Abram Latourette, and one of the dock builders says that he recognized not only Latourette but also Capt. Wood. The dock builder's name was Geo. Lovegrove. Capt. Walling notified Sheriff Lockman and Commissioner Bowne of the attack. No force from the City was sent to reinforce him at the hour of going to press.

On Saturday the motion to quash the *certiorari* granted in the Street Commissioner's case, by Judge Davies, was brought on. Judge Davies remarked that at the time he granted the writ, he expressly stated that it did not stay the proceedings of Judge Peabody. Some discussion arising as to whether a *certiorari* did not necessarily imply a stay, His Honor settled the matter by giving an order stating the proceedings of Judge Peabody were not stayed. The case was then adjourned until Wednesday next.

Lieutenant C. D. J. Odevaine and Surgeon T. [illegible], who brought the *Panchita* to this port, are staying at the Astor. At the time of their arrival, they intended to leave immediately for England, with the twelve English sailors of their command. As matters now stand, they are all pretty likely to be detained for an inconvenient time to answer to the suit commenced against them here for the seizure of the bark. The acting British Consul, Mr. Fowler, was just closing his official dispatches to Lord Napier, announcing the arrival at New-York of the alleged slaver in charge of Lieut. Odevaine, of Her Majesty's Navy, when that gentleman entered the Consulate, and announced that he was about to be arrested and held in $15,000 bail for seizing and bringing the bark to the United States.

There was an unusual quantity of business transacted on Saturday, in the Court of Sessions, the majority of the cases not being of very special importance. A young man named Cook, a colporteur, was tried for highway robbery, but Bishop Onderdonk, and another witness, gave him a good character, and the Judge dismissed the charge. The Jury were not satisfied, but, after considerable reluctance, complied with the directions of the Court, and acquitted the prisoner, who fainted on the rendition of their verdict.

A special meeting of the Board of Councilmen was to have been held on Saturday afternoon, but there not being a quorum present, the Board adjourned till this evening at 5 o'clock.

A report was current yesterday that the steamship *City of Washington* had arrived at Quarantine, but it proved to be without foundation.

The Georgia American State Convention, which met at Milledgeville on the 8th inst., nominated Benjamin H. Hill, for Governor.

The first death from yellow fever at Quarantine this season occurred yesterday, on board the *Leo* [illegible]. It was by extraordinary good fortune that the vessel did not, the very day of the death, come up to port.

There was a riot in the Seventeenth Ward about 8 o'clock last evening. Capt. Hartt and a number of his men, while proceeding to quell a disturbance, were set upon by a large crowd. Stones were thrown upon them from the house-tops, and they were shot at. The Police used their revolvers and forced the rioters to disperse after arresting six of their number. Several persons were seriously injured, and all the Police were more or less wounded—four of them severely.

Several persons were overcome by the heat yesterday, and one man was found insensible in Broad-street. The police conveyed him to the Hospital.

The police were kept busy Saturday night. Disturbances, more or less serious, took place in nearly all the Wards. A great many arrests were made.

The liquor shops were very generally closed yesterday, and in many of those which were open nothing stronger than beer was sold.

There were only [illegible] deaths in the City last week. This, considering the season, exhibits a gratifying condition of the public health.

## Cultivation of Cotton in India.

As cotton is an indigenous plant in India, there cannot be any doubt that, under certain circumstances, that country is capable of producing it in any quantity which may be demanded. The East India Company has been attempting, for more than sixty years, to extend and improve the cultivation of cotton in its territories. The company has distributed seeds from other cotton-growing countries, has introduced agricultural and mechanical implements, and has offered rewards to stimulate industry. As early as 1818 American cotton-gins were sent out, and an American planter was employed for the purpose of improving the India crop; but without resulting in any success. In 1831 experimental cotton farms were established in the Southern Mahratta country, and in Guzerat, on the western coast. But these establishments were failures, and were finally abandoned in 1836. When a renewal of the Company's charter was discussed in Parliament, in 1833, great dissatisfaction was expressed at these successive failures, and the outcry was so great that the Company was stimulated to renew their exertions. In 1839 ten cotton planters from our Southern States were engaged by the Company and sent to India. Under their superintendence Government farms were again established in several districts, and every effort seemed to be made to encourage and improve cotton cultivation.

The result of this enterprise was exhibited in a report made to the East India Company, in October, 1844, by W. R. Mercer, one of the American planters. He reported that in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras there was a very large extent of country (three or four times as large as the cotton area of the United States) whose soil and climate were well adapted, not only to the growth of the native cotton plant, but to the growth of the American plant also; and, further, that the natives in the different localities were well acquainted with the proper mode of cultivation, and that little or no advantage was to be gained by interference with the ordinary course of their agriculture. The report also confirmed what had previously been known respecting the qualities of India Cotton. It possesses two very remarkable qualities. It "mills," or swells in bleaching, thereby yielding a substantial fabric; and it takes and retains color better than American cotton. On this account its fabrics may be very strong, and at the same time of a very fine texture. The Madras handkerchiefs have long been famous for the strength of their threads and colors, and Dacca muslins for their fineness and durability. From time immemorial, the natives of India have been familiar both with the cultivation of cotton, and with its manufacture into cloths. *They once supplied all Europe with cotton goods*; and not many years ago, the East India Company, when it was purely a trading company, annually received of the products of the simple spinning wheels of India, from six to eight million pieces of Cotton goods. This export gradually fell off, the tide of commerce turned, and now India imports cotton fabrics, made on English looms, from American cotton. A late Governor-General of India remarks that "Cotton piece goods, for ages the staple manufacture of India, seem forever lost; and the consequent suffering to numerous classes in that country is scarcely to be paralleled in the history of commerce."

In view of the capabilities of India, we do not wonder that the Manchester spinners so often ask why they cannot be supplied with cotton from that country. An empire of their own, where the cotton plant is a native of the soil, has furnished them, during the last twenty years, with less than one-eighth of the amount of raw cotton which they have, during the same time, obtained from the United States. The annual exportation of cotton from India, to England, China, and all other markets, does not exceed 170,000,000 pounds. The most of this export is made from Bombay, and the greater part of the cotton is produced in the adjacent province of Guzerat. The exportations of 1850 are reported as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| From Bengal | 1,346,977 pounds. |
| From Madras | 12,064,980 pounds. |
| From Bombay | 150,754,962 pounds. |
| Total export | [illegible] pounds. |

Of this amount 110,690,357 pounds went to England. Of the amount shipped from Bombay, 94,226,779 pounds was the growth of the single province of Guzerat.

Everything but distance favors India in a competition with the United States, for supplying the world with cotton; and distance is only unfavorable, when the time of transit is considered. Labor is abundant and cheap in India, not exceeding a cost of six to nine cents a day. Cotton can be produced, cleaned and packed for a foreign market, at a cost of 1½ pence per pound. The most fertile cotton field of India is Berar, a large central province in the Nizam's dominions, about 400 miles East of Bombay. During the recent discussion of this subject in Parliament, Dr. Buist, formerly an editor of the Bombay *Times*, stated that were this province connected with Bombay by a railroad, Berar cotton could be delivered in Liverpool at 2½ pence per pound. The same statement was made, we think, to Parliament during the discussion on the renewal of the East India Company's Charter in 1853; at which time the 2½ pence was made up as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Price of Cotton ready for shipment at Berar | 1⅛d. ℔ pound. |
| Railroad freight to Bombay, at 2⅛d. for 2,240 lbs. ℔ mile | ⅜d. ℔ pound. |
| Freight to England at £5 ℔ ton of 1,275 measurement | ⅝d. ℔ pound. |
| Cost at Liverpool | 2⅛d. ℔ pound. |

Under all these favorable circumstances, why does not India supply England with cotton? The London *Times* answers the question with more truth than favor. The production of cotton on a large scale in India requires a greater investment of capital and energy than are at the command of the Hindoos. And the reason why Englishmen, who have this capital and energy, do not embark in the enterprise and stop the mouths of the Manchester spinners with India cotton, is that the administration of the India Government is such that no man, accustomed to the liberties of England, can live under it! It is essentially a military government, offering no inducements to free and intelligent Europeans to invest capital in its interior territories. In all its vast dominion, outside the three capitals—Calcutta, Madras and Bombay—there are only 317 British subjects who are not in the East India Company's service. This service represents an exclusive caste; not an Indian, nor yet an English caste; but a mongrel society, whose influence must be oppressive to any independent British citizen.

The social institutions of India are not yet adapted to the development of Anglo-Saxon enterprise. As long as they remain in their present peculiar state, this periodical cry of the Manchester spinners will be answered only by an echo; and that day when India is to compete with America in supplying the world with cotton, will be as far in the future as ever.

## New-York a Century Ago—The Good Old Times.

To those who entertain the idea that our present City Government is one of the most corrupt, inefficient and rascally that any municipality was ever afflicted with, it may be some consolation to know that the great-great-grandfathers of the present generation were afflicted with just such another unbearable state of affairs, though, seeing that Mayor Wood was then unborn, it may seem altogether incredible that such should have been the case. But we have pretty good evidence that New-York, a century ago, was just as villanously governed, under the old Montgomerie charter, as it is now. The succession of bad City officials must have been kept up by the process of metempsychosis, and, judging from the little improvement we have made in a hundred years, we may be enabled to form a tolerably correct estimate of the improvement we shall make between now and 1957.

In the year 1753 the city contained but 2,500 buildings, and about 2,000 families, yet there appears to have been as much difficulty in finding honest and capable men to take charge of the public interests as under our present conditions. The "*Independent Reflector*," which was published here in the year in question, contains a satirical communication which very plainly indicates what the people of New-York were accustomed to a century ago. The caustic writer says:

"Our Corporation has, for some years past, labored under a first-rate grievance by the audacious attempt of some evil-disposed persons to introduce into the Common Council, men of sense and distinction. Several gentlemen of this character have actually been chosen, but still their worships endured the evil with a Christian patience. The factious spirits, however, not content with having a few persons of fortune and capacity in that office, seem, of late, resolved to use their interest to have the whole Corporation composed of gentlemen; than which, I conceive, there cannot be a more violent invasion of their ancient and undoubted privileges."

New-York in 1753 was blessed with a City Watch. This institution also seems not to have been in favor. We find the following reference to it in the pages of the *Reflector*: "The City Watch is another grievance of the first magnitude. The citizens are summoned at least four times a year to watch, or pay their two and sixpence to a parcel of idle, drunken, vigilant snorers, who never quelled any nocturnal tumult in their lives, but would, perhaps, be as ready to join in a burglary as anything in Christendom. A hopeful set indeed, to defend this rich and populous City against the terrors of the night! *Quis custodes ipsos custodiet?* And yet this is a charge on the inhabitants of a thousand pounds per annum; though a good watch might be maintained for less than five hundred pounds a year."

Immediately following this passage is an appeal to the Legislature, to provide a remedy for the grievance: "If the prevention of public robbery and oppression, be the duty of the Legislature; and the diffusing joy and gladness, through a thousand breasts, be an act of benevolence, and the pleasing task of patriot statesmen; it is to be presumed, that the Legislature will speedily remove these crying grievances, nor suffer it to remain in the power of any man alive, to accumulate a fortune by plundering his country."

In that year, according to the same authority, there were in the City one thousand of the canine species, which, "with their dismal howlings, disturbed the repose of the healthy, broke the interrupted slumbers of the sick, added fresh horrors to the night, and rendered it perilous to traverse the streets after the sun sank below the horizon."

There are many other topics, connected with the New-York of that day, discussed or alluded to in the *Reflector*, with more or less fullness of detail—as fires, water-lots, paper-money, Justices of the Peace, the "importation of mendicant foreigners," excise licenses, doctors and quacks, the "transportation of felons," the Press, extravagance in funerals, delays in chancery, oysters, elections and election-jobbers, abuses in the practice of the law, the natural advantages of New-York and her superiority over neighboring colonies, &c., &c.

It was, in fact, the embryo of the present City, and the astonishing part of the matter is, that though the City has gone through such political revolutions since that time, it does not appear to have undergone any radical change, but only to have grown larger; so that it appears to be as true of cities as human beings that the child is father to the man.

## Our Municipal Catiline.

The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police have clearly got over the worst of their work, and we presume will be fully able to oppose in a week hence a complete and well-organized body of men to the machinations of Wood, and the thieves, swindlers, burglars, and blackguards of all hues, by whose aid he is systematically endeavoring to destroy the peace of the City. That they will fall into some errors, and commit some mistakes, we do not doubt, because both the system and the men are new, but that the results will be incomparably better than anything we have yet witnessed, we feel quite certain. In any strictures we make, or may make hereafter, on them or their policy, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we think any comparison between them and their doings, and Mr. Fernando Wood and his, to be not simply uncalled for, but improper. Mayor Wood is a desperate adventurer, his official career has been marked by knavery, and has culminated in rebellion. To contrast the claims of the New Commissioners upon public support and sympathy with his, is not simply insulting to the former, but an outrage upon the good sense and morality of the whole community. There are in New-York men of some standing, socially as well as commercially, and others, who add to monetary claims on our esteem the glitter of ostentatious piety and the odour of Christian zeal, who don't scruple to hold Mayor Wood up to the masses, even now, as an officer deserving of their condolence and approval. The gross and base materialism which has been of late years steadily at work, training the multitude into a blind adoration of party fidelity, and electioneering skill as the great and only requisite in a candidate for public office, is a more deadly enemy than any foreign foe this Republic is likely to encounter for centuries to come. Our might and our glory in the past have lain in the fact that our people were not only intelligent, but honest,—but as soon as it is demonstrated beyond all question that knavery may not simply secure political success, but call forth the approval of merchant princes, public instructors, teachers of morality, and builders of churches, the very foundations of our social system will be sapped, and the whole structure totter to its fall. Mayor Wood has climbed into power by our neglect. The impunity which a natural love of moderation on the part of the authorities has so far suffered to attend his efforts, has evidently only inspired him with fresh audacity. We protest against the efforts which are being made to elevate his fate and fortunes, his base schemes and criminal intrigues into the rank of political strategy. We tell those who stand by him and defend him, that they are not simply zealous Democrats, but foes of morality and abettors of crime.

During the thick of the strife, and while the police were in his hands, the success of any attempt to oust him from the office he has disgraced, was more than doubtful. He is now at the mercy of the honest voters of the City, who will do their duty in the next election, and in the mean time let them stand aloof from the man who seeks to shelter himself from the chastisement his offences merit behind flimsy professions of zeal for Municipal independence.

## American Vintages.

The Vintage has already established itself firmly among our National industries. The Wine Crop has taken its due place among the long list of crops—the Cotton crop, the Wheat crop, the Negro crop, the Hay crop, the Tobacco crop, the Hog crop, and all the rest of them—which go to make fat the ribs and plethoric the purse of Uncle Samuel. It is not many years since Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, the Noah of this dispensation unto us, who first planted a vineyard and pressed out its juices into the wine-vats of Ohio, found it hard to persuade even his friends to drink of the fruit of his vines. We apprehend that he has long since overcome any difficulties of that kind, and we believe that he finds the demand for his productions entirely beyond his capacities for supply. Many other persons have gone into the same genial branch of manufacture, and it is perhaps as surely remunerative a crop, where managed with skill and raised under the proper conditions, as any that we have named above. There is an immediate market for all that can be made and at prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory to the producer, however it may be as to the consumer.

We see it stated in a Kentucky paper that a wine raiser of Bracken County, in that State, has sold his entire last year's crop to a house in this City at $2 50 a gallon, which ought certainly to be a paying price. From this we infer that the vine has been successfully cultivated in Kentucky, the soil and climate of which State we should judge to be very favorable to the same. In Missouri, we happen to know, that the culture of the grape is carried on successfully and to a considerable extent, but it might be greatly enlarged. There is no reason why extensive regions of the midland and Southern States should not be devoted profitably to this industry. California has long been a wine-bearing country. The good fathers who established the Missions in that fine country were not negligent in providing for the comfort of their own bodies as well as for the welfare of the aboriginal souls. Delicious wines are said to be raised there now, which might be profitably made an article of commerce. Even in New-England the vine has not been treated with neglect. Wine is made in Connecticut and in Massachusetts from the wild grape of the country, which is by no means unpalatable, and is certainly as wholesome as most of the articles sold in the market for imported wines.

The fault which professed *gourmets*, who have formed their taste on European wines, find with the American ones is, that they taste too much of the grape and are too fruity in their flavor. If the half of what is said of the beverages sold by vintners and tavern-keepers as wine be true, this is a fault to which a very small proportion of those costly drinks are amenable. But it seems as if it were one that might be forgiven, and a taste cultivated for the juice of the grape which carries its own testimony to its genuineness along with it. The expensiveness of the best qualities of native wines, undoubtedly, is what keeps them from a more general use. As long as the native production is held at as high a rate as vintages whose very names, whether legitimately belonging to them or not, are redolent of convivial sentiment and breathe the very poetry of drinking, it is not to be wondered at that men choose to buy dubious Champagne, Chateau Margaux and Cote Roti, rather than the *parvenu* beverages from the banks of the Ohio or the Mississippi. We are told that the sparkling wine, from the care necessary in their manufacture, of the losses to which they are liable, cannot be afforded at a much lower figure than the foreign growth. But surely, there might be a *vin ordinaire*, a red or white wine, not involving such expensive manipulations or such extraordinary risks, which might be sold at rates within the reach of common purses, and yet be equally remunerative to the growers. This we hope yet to see done, and the fiery poison of the still counteracted by the mild antidote of the wine-press.

We do not affirm that the use of any beverage which is susceptible of the abuses which may attend upon the purest and most delicate of these bewitching children of the sun, is necessary to the well-being of man. If men would be content to eat of the fruit of the vine, instead of drinking out of it

"The [illegible] poison of misused wine,"

it would be none the worse for them. But as the experience of mankind from the earliest recorded times down to the present, shows an instinctive yearning for drinks, as well as for meats of their own devising and preparing, we must accept this fact, and see whether it cannot be made more in accordance with human virtue, health and happiness than it is. Were it a possible thing to persuade all men to forego every beverage that can by possibility intoxicate, we will readily admit that it were well for all to exchange the liquid ruby which now gives grace to the banquet and sheds a sunset glow upon the board, for the sparkle only of the pure crystalline stream. But as the long habitude, or the depraved taste of the world seems to render this change a very remote possibility rather than a probability, which should be made the basis of present action, it is neither unphilosophical nor unphilanthropic (if there be such a word) to see whether this inhering taste or propensity may not be reclaimed from its more mischievous manifestations. And, in this point of view, it would seem as if a beverage with a smaller admixture of the alcoholic element in it, must be an improvement upon the stronger potations which have been so harmful in their effects, even if it be not the best imaginable.

A most perceptible change has taken place within the memory of man in the drinking habits of the wealthier and more comfortable classes. Drunkenness was the rule at almost every festival meeting of the men of a half century ago,—a thing which is now all but unheard of in men of the same rank in society. A gradual change has come over the customs of the higher classes, and we see no reason why the operation of the same causes may not produce the same result among the lower. The substitution of the lighter wines of France and Germany for the old staples of madeira and port has had much to do with this improvement in the habits of those who can afford to drink what they please. The taste for lager beer, which has been so prevalent of late years, it is affirmed, and we believe correctly, has done much to improve the habits of the poorer orders. Whatever wins men, whatever their condition in life, from the fierce influences of strong wines and ardent spirits, must be of a wholesome tendency and effect. If the demand for the milder emulsions of the grape shall divorce men from their old passion for the more fiery stimulants, which have devoured up more souls than plague or battle, it will do more for the health, happiness and virtue of the people than any stringency of law, however necessary in the present state of things, can compass or secure. It is by such gradual agencies as these that great moral and social revolutions are brought about. If general temperance can be promoted by the substitution of an innocent indulgence for a hurtful one, surely the sum of harmless pleasure is increased and virtue receives no detriment. The creation of a new industry, which calls from out the earth a fresh production, till then unknown, which may be made friendly to happiness and goodness, while it is a source of growing wealth and prosperity, should rank high among the services done by man to men.

Mayor Wood's Reverence for Law.—We must concede to Mayor Wood the possession of a remarkable felicity in getting up little surprises, not only for his friends, but for his enemies. No municipal officer of this City, since the days of Wouter Von Twiller, ever contrived to keep up such a continuation of excitements as Mr. Wood has done since he was inaugurated into the office of Chief Magistrate of the City. But, in all his exploitations, he never took the people more by surprise than when he addressed the assemblage of his partisans in Hamilton-square on Thursday night last and admonished them to obey the laws whether they were palatable or not. Such advice as this from a public functionary, who had been openly setting the laws at defiance during the past two months, was well calculated to create amusement as well as amazement, and what added to its piquancy to his friends was the knowledge that the very night previous he had attended a caucus of Democratic Aldermen and strenuously objected to the surrender of the Station-houses, and other Police property, to the Metropolitan Board of Commissioners. On this occasion he had a warm personal encounter, as we are assured, with his friend, Counsellor Busteed, who was in favor of the surrender. We shall not be surprised if the Mayor takes credit to himself for the measure he so sturdily tried to prevent.

A Northern Magazine.—We alluded last week to a new literary enterprise which is about to be commenced in Boston. The Boston *Journal* gives some further particulars in relation to it. The *Journal* says:

"Such an effort, resolutely formed and strongly based, is now soon to be developed by the wealthy and enterprising publishing house of Phillips, Sampson & Co., of this city. They propose to start, early the coming Fall, *The Northern Magazine*, monthly, at three dollars a year, to be altogether original, and to aim at the highest literary and political character. The best of our American writers have been secured for its pages, and an agent of the publishers is now in England to secure aid in that quarter. Such men as Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Hawthorne, Huntington, Felton and Agassiz, are to be its master-spirits. It will, like the first-class British Reviews, discuss affairs of State—the higher grade of politics—and seek to give food for strong men, not milk for babes, on all the greater themes of practical life, as well as to separate the false from the true, the low from the high, in our struggles after an American literature. The advent of this important enterprise will be awaited with interest, and its progress watched with eager and hopeful curiosity and favor."

The name chosen for the new Magazine strikes us as a peculiarly unfortunate one. It savors too much of sectionalism, and seems to invite the antagonism and neglect of the South. The name of Hawthorne is mentioned among its contributors, but we doubt if the biographer of Franklin Pierce will care to enroll himself among the writers of an exclusively Northern Magazine. A Magazine to be successful must not depend upon any one section of the country for support.

Melting Weather.—Yesterday was an old-fashioned July day; if it was not the commencement of a heated term, it was a heated term in itself. The corn, the grapes, the wheat, the apples, the melons, the peaches, and everything else that has been suffering from an insufficiency of heat must have made up for lost time the past two days, and taken such a start that they will not be much behind time in ripening. Notwithstanding the heat the City remains unusually healthy, and the affairs at Quarantine give us no cause to fear for the sanitary condition of the City.

Stabbing Affrays.—An athletic Irishwoman named Mary Quinn was yesterday brought before Justice Connolly for stabbing Elizabeth Benson in the arms and breast with a knife. She did it in a grocery store in Water-street on Saturday afternoon in self-defence, she says, as she was first attacked by Benson and another woman. The wounded woman was sent to the Hospital and Mary was locked up for trial.

A gang of Fourth Ward rowdies created a disturbance Saturday night in a William-street lager-bier saloon, during which one of their number was stabbed in the arm.

[illegible]

Wallack's [illegible] to-night. This [illegible] be undoubtedly enough to [illegible] a crowded house. The Manager [illegible] in the way of ventilation—the Indian Punka—this being the "first time this Asiatic process of ventilation has been introduced into any public building in this country."

Burton's.—The grand spectacular, fairy, legendary drama of "The Naiad Queen" is announced for repetition until further notice.

The National.—Manager Purdy [illegible] for to-night, "The [illegible]" [illegible] by the favorite [illegible] of "The [illegible]"—the entertainments to conclude with the [illegible] "Yankee Jack."

The Olympic.—Public expectation will, to-night, be gratified by the production of Mr. [illegible] Gayler's new whimsical piece, entitled "Olympians, or a night with Mitchell," the programme of which promises any quantity of roaring fun. The performances will commence with the [illegible] "The Loan of a Lover."

Niblo's.—Signorina Teresa Rolla, the [illegible] of "Paquita," previous to which the Vaudeville Company will perform "Married in India."

Barnum's Museum.—[illegible] continue here for another week. The entertainments are rendered complete by a variety of [illegible] suitable to the season.

## Musical and Dramatic Items.

The innocent little [illegible] which occasionally makes its appearance in our advertising columns concerning Signora Frezzolini, seems to provoke an immense amount of scandal in musical circles. It was generally believed that this lady was comparatively unknown in the New World, but the contrary seems to be the fact. We are informed that she is passée, worn out, old, and [illegible] that she is not much at the head of them. The truth of the matter is, there is already a powerful clique in [illegible] operation against the coming prima donna. Mr. Ullman has his enemies like other [illegible] and they avail themselves of this method of [illegible] themselves,—not a very noble one. In view of this state of affairs, a few facts concerning the lady may not be out of place. Signora Caroline Frezzolini is not yet thirty years of age and has been on the stage about twelve years. Her countenance is beautifully chiseled, her figure grand and imposing; her hair black as the raven's wing; her features Roman-like and defined. She is a pure soprano, and as a lyric tragedienne of the new school has no superior. In Italy, where her triumphs have been continual, and [illegible], she is placed on the same level as Malibran and Pasta. Her success, indeed, has rendered her [illegible] operatic speculation, for the idea [illegible] picked up at any price in Italy, only holds good as far as artists who are scarcely worth anything are concerned. The Italians know how to appreciate, and what is more to the point, how to pay their favorites. In St. Petersburg, Signora Frezzolini played three successive engagements with extraordinary success, and at Vienna also. Paris was the last scene of her triumphs, and from that capital Mr. Ullman brings her to this [illegible]. Her reputation is sufficient for [illegible], but like all other artists she has to go through a fresh ordeal in this country. Her European triumphs will avail her nothing, if she have not the capacity to reenact them here. She will find us exacting, but [illegible] this side the Atlantic......Mme. Lagrange's [illegible] successful enterprise at the Academy of Music is not, we hear, to be brought to a close to-night. There will be a benefit performance on Wednesday and subsequently a supplemental season of three nights. So long as there is a remunerative demand for Italian Opera, we see no reason why the Academy should be closed. We should be glad to see Mme. Lagrange at the head of affairs until Mr. Ullman's [illegible] ......The flight of singing birds [illegible] appears to be very promising this year. Among others we notice that a new favorite of the English public, called the "Welsh Nightingale," is on her passage. This lady is said to be young and pretty, with a sweet contralto voice, and a good method. She has met with considerable success in a series of entertainments descriptive of humble life in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, the dialects of which [illegible] facility. We presume she will devote herself to this specialty......Mr. Thalberg is now in this City, reposing on his laurels, and otherwise enjoying himself. His tour, under the management of that best of all managers, Mr. Strakosch, was enormously successful. Mr. Strakosch has effected a fresh engagement for three concerts, to be given shortly in Newport, Saratoga, and Cape May......Miss Christina Ludlam, probably the best female "star" dancer in the United States, closed her third year's engagement at the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, on the night of the 4th inst., on which occasion she was unexpectedly the recipient of a substantial token of the regard in which she is held there, in the shape of a valuable case of jewels, from "many admirers." This lady is now in Baltimore, fulfilling a short engagement with the Arch-street Company, at the close of which she will visit this City, and stay a short period, previous to her going to Cincinnati in September. A hint to our enterprising managers is sufficient.

One of the victims of the intemperance of the thermometer has been the renowned Ristori, whose Medea in "Paolo" was played at the Lyceum Theatre, London, to a house as empty as the well at whose bottom truth is said to lie—a house as cool as a refrigerator contrasted with the external heat. Of course the newspapers say nothing about this circumstance, for all the theatrical [illegible] time back have [illegible] and leave the well, and what is in it, alone. When the curtain drew up there were scarce three score people in the place, at 8½ o'clock, and these three score were not increased by a baker's dozen, till 12 o'clock, at which time the tragedy was over. Stimulating spectacle for a great artiste to contemplate from before the footlights! But it is because she is a great *artiste*, the very greatest, that she contemplated it with indifference—at least with a philosophy that in no way impaired the elaboration and finish of her magnificent performance. Unlike all the players who ever played, sung, danced, fiddled, tumbled, or what not, Ristori will not sacrifice her art to her pocket, and she pays the Boeotian Bull the tribute of supposing that he has a head on him capable of appreciating the compliment. In her there is not a particle of that provident thoughtfulness for Number One which prompted the Franklin Wagner's pages to say that Englishmen were fit only to be led by the ears in matters of music, and those who led them deserved to be well paid for their pains. Ristori has no notion of the doctrine of her great countrywoman, Catalani, that herself and four or five puppets constitute a grand opera. To her thinking, the smallest part is essential to the completeness of the whole, and she will not consent to the sacrifice of the smallest part lest the whole be compromised. Hence, she has each tragedy played out to the uttermost; every word uttered that is assigned by the author to be uttered, and in the assigned order. So, too, with the number of tragedies enacted. She agrees to give a certain number of representations, and those she gives, and none other. It matters not that one tragedy draws better than another; she will [illegible] the oftener on that account. [illegible] her word, and she will keep [illegible] spirit; and [illegible] her from her purpose. She is said to be [illegible] deeply—and who can wonder at it? that while houses of all dimensions overflow in her presence, on the Continent, from the Gulf of Bothnia to the Straits of Messina, here she draws, at best, most indifferently; and this, too, notwithstanding applause of the press so unanimous and enthusiastic that it might be inferred there had never been seen such acting before, which is about the state of the case.—*London Letter.*

## Closing the Liquor Shops.

The order of General Superintendent Tallmadge, to close the drinking shops on Sunday, was very generally observed. Some, however, paid no heed to the order whatever, [illegible] kept a side door open [illegible] [illegible] saloons were opened, [illegible]

[illegible] The Philadelphia [illegible]

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE

## By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

[illegible] Telegraph Co.'s Offices—[illegible] Wall-st. and [illegible] Broadway.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Adhesion of Governor Wise to the Kansas Policy of the Administration—A New Treaty with Mexico, &c.**

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.*

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 12.

The Administration is triumphant over Secession and Nullification. Governor WISE supports the Kansas policy of Governor WALKER, and the opposition is now confined to Georgia, Mississippi and the Tennessee stronghold of Know-Nothingism.

Instructions are to be forthwith sent to our Minister in Mexico for the negotiation of a new Treaty, which will include the grant to us of a perpetual right of way over the Tehuantepec Isthmus. X. Y. Z.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 12.

The Cabinet and President approves of the firm and decided measures suggested by Gen. CASS, to be adopted in reference to all our foreign relations. The protection of our citizens and property in foreign countries is to be greatly enlarged, and a more summary course pursued than was adopted by other Administrations to obtain redress; as was the case in regard to the injuries and insults of Spain to our citizens and the American flag.

The President received a dispatch yesterday from Governor WALKER, of Kansas, in which he expresses the fullest confidence of being able to bring matters to a peaceable termination, and speaks of the utmost harmony prevailing among the people of both parties.

A tremendous heavy rain fell yesterday about 1 o'clock P. M., washing up the pavements, and damaging the roofs and walls of houses. UNO.

**Military Proceedings Against the Mormons—Our Difficulties with New-Granada—No Probability of a Settlement, &c.**

*Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.*

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 11, 1857.

The Administration are, at length, alive to the necessity of crushing out the Mormons, as a set of vipers, while it is yet within their power. They are sensible that the temporizing policy of the late Administration had the effect to give confidence to BRIGHAM YOUNG and his followers, and encourage them to persist in a treasonable course towards the United States.

The military arrangements have been made with great skill, and with a view to actual service, and to ample supplies for a Winter campaign. The veteran Lieutenant-General SCOTT, and Quartermaster-General JESUP, superintended these arrangements.

There is now no doubt that processes against BRIGHAM YOUNG and others for treason and felony will be issued, and that they will be tried. The question between United States law and Mormon occupation will be settled, whether with or without force.

There is no doubt that the Congress committed a grave error when they constituted for Utah a Territorial Government. They had every reason to doubt the expediency of permitting a body of foreign fanatics to form a Government in the centre of the Continent, and on the route between the Mississippi and the Pacific.

The Mormons, when they were expelled from Nauvoo and plunged into the wilderness, intended to set up a separate and independent Government and claim the country as their own.

Mr. VINTON, of Ohio, opposed the Territorial bill on this ground, and proposed the same course which Senator DOUGLAS in his late speech at Springfield has suggested. Mr. VINTON wished then to subject the inhabitants of Utah to the laws which regulate the unorganized Territory of the United States.

Every man in Utah is a squatter, and is not entitled to preëmption.

There is no preëmption law which can apply to Utah, so as to enable its inhabitants to take up for preëmption, lands, prior to their being surveyed, once offered for sale or entry. The matter is finally to be settled by the repeal of the Territorial Act, or by attaching the whole Territory, in four separate parcels, to the contiguous States and Territories, which can be done under a provision of the act itself.

In view of the difficulties that are likely to arise, the Government has wisely tranferred Col. JACK HAYS, the celebrated Indian fighter, from the Surveyor-Generalship of California to that of Utah.

Judge BOWLIN, the late Minister to New-Granada has had several interviews with the Secretary of State. He brings intelligence of an important nature; no change having occurred in the situation of our affairs with New-Granada.

President OSPINA, however much disposed he may be towards an adjustment of the pending questions is not able to resist the tide of popular prejudice against the Americans.

It appears, too, that the treaty-making power, according to the Constitution of New-Granada, is not vested in the President, with the consent of the Senate, as is the case with the United States, but in the popular branch of Congress also, and it requires the concurrence of the President, the Senate, and the popular branch to ratify a treaty.

This provision will render it exceedingly difficult even to adjust the matter upon our terms by a treaty.

If the President of the United States had the war-making power, he would, no doubt, resort at once to force. As it is, he will await the meeting of Congress, and lay the matter before that body, and probably ask for certain powers to bring the question to an issue. X. Y. Z.

### Convictions for Murder.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, July 11.

The Jury in the case of HENRY FIFE, MONROE STEWART and CHARLOTTE JONES, implicated in the murder of the WILSON family at McKeesport, rendered this evening a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The trial has lasted eleven days, and produced the most intense interest in the community.

### The Accident on the Boston Common.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 11.

At the inquest on the death of PATRICK COOK and THOMAS MAHAN, killed on the Boston Common, on the night of the 4th instant, by the explosion of a shell mortar, the Jury have found that the South Boston Iron Company were highly culpable in allowing a mortar with such imperfections to go out of their possession, and also, that Messrs. HOVEY & Co. were very imprudent in using it, knowing as they did that it had never been subjected to the powder-test.

### American Convention at Milledgeville, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, July 11.

The American Convention met at Milledgeville on the 8th inst., and nominated BENJAMIN H. HILL for Governor. They reaffirmed the principles of the Convention of December 1855.

### The Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 12.

This has been much the hottest day of the season, and the weather this evening continues exceedingly oppressive.

### Two Men Lynched in Cedar County, Iowa.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 11.

On the night of the 3d inst. a mob broke into the jail of Cedar County, Iowa, and notwithstanding the desperate resistance made by the Sheriff and guard, took therefrom two men named GLEASON and SOPER, confined on a charge of horse-stealing, and hung them. Much excitement yet prevails in the neighborhood.

### Fatal Affray in Morgan County, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 11.

The *Inquirer* learns that a quarrel recently took place in Morgan County, Kentucky, between Mr. MASON, Democrat, and Mr. COX, Know-Nothing, candidates for Congress, in which COX was shot by MASON and killed. Both these persons have represented the Ninth District in Congress.

### The Steamship Queen of the South in Distress.

HALIFAX, Saturday, July 11.

The steamship *Queen of the South*, with 264 passengers, from Southampton, put into this port this morning short of coals. She will sail to-night for New-York.

☞ The number of vessels in this port on Saturday was 793, including 33 steamers, 184 ships, 150 barks, 121 brigs and 300 schooners.

## Street Commissioner's Controversy.

### STAY OF PROCEEDINGS QUASHED.

### THE MATTER ADJOURNED.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—July 11.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

*In the matter of the application of Daniel D. Conover to obtain possession of the books and papers of the Street Commissioner's Office.*—This matter came up this morning on an order to show cause why the *certiorari*, granted by Judge DAVIES on Friday, should not be vacated. Although the order was returnable at 10 o'clock, as usual there was some delay, and the proceedings did not commence until after 11 o'clock.

Mr. Field then moved the case on.

Mr. Busteed moved that the case be postponed until, at least, Wednesday next. His many duties in respect to this case, and the troubles arising from the new Police act, had entirely occupied his time, and he had been unable to prepare for the motion. He advanced various other reasons, urging that such adjournment was necessary.

Here ensued a long discussion as to some misunderstanding between the counsel. Mr. Field stated that they had been misled into a belief that his Honor had granted a stay of proceedings. Messrs. Brady and Busteed both denied any intention to convey the idea that any separate stay was granted. They claimed, however, that the service of the *certiorari* suspended the powers of the Court.

His Honor intimated that it was entirely foreign to his intention to stay the proceedings of a brother Judge. He would make an order stating that the *certiorari* was not to act as a stay of any of the proceedings of Judge Peabody.

Mr. Brady objected to his Honor making any such order until he had been heard on the subject.

Mr. Field was ready to argue this point, or the question of adjournment, but he wished to know which.

Mr. Brady spoke on the granting of the writ. He denied the authority of the Court over it—it had passed out of his hands into the possession of Judge Peabody. A writ could not be quashed until a return was made. If the writ does not imply a stay of proceedings, his opponents could have the advantage of it.

His Honor was still prepared to grant the order, stating that the *certiorari* did not act as a stay of proceedings.

Judge DAVIES' order is as follows:

EXPLANATORY ORDER.

An order to show cause this day why the writ of *certiorari* in this matter should not be granted, having been duly argued and served, and after argument, it is ordered that said writ shall not be deemed or taken to operate in any way as a stay of proceedings before the said Justice in this action, or to interfere in any way or to part with his act or discretion of the application of DANIEL D. CONOVER to compel CHARLES DEVLIN to deliver to him the books and papers of the Street Commissioners' office. And it is further ordered that the motion to quash the writ be adjourned to Wednesday next at 10 o'clock.

HENRY E. DAVIES.

The Court was then adjourned until Wednesday next.

MR. FIELD'S POINTS.

*First*—If the writ of *certiorari* would lie in this case, it would enable the Court only to look into the question of jurisdiction. The other error could be inquired into upon the return. Therefore, unless the papers on which the *certiorari* was granted show an apparent want of jurisdiction, the writ should not be granted. (2 Hills, 9; 23 Wend., 340; 2 Seld., 307.)

*Second*—The writ of *certiorari* is not a writ of right, but of grace. Its allowance rests in the sound discretion of the Court. It will never be allowed when it would tend to countervail the policy of the law, or when it would produce delay and inconvenience to the public; or where there is another adequate remedy. (15 Wend., 198; 2 Hill, 398; 21 Barb., 657.)

*Third*—It would be of the greatest public inconvenience in this case to issue it. It is adjudged by the order made by Mr. Justice Peabody that Mr. Conover is in possession of the office of Street Commissioner. He has had the franchise *de facto* since the 18th of June. There cannot be two persons in possession of the office at the same time. Mr. Develin cannot act, and if Mr. Conover is to be prevented from acting, the public cannot be served; and that department of the City Government is paralized. Whereas, if Mr. Conover is allowed to have the benefit of the order made by Mr. Justice Peabody, the office duties will be executed, and Mr. Develin's rights, if he has any, can be asserted by your warrant without detriment to the public.

*Fourth*—The *certiorari* will not lie at all in this case. The proceedings are intended to be summary, and are not liable to be stayed by any other order or proceeding. They do not decide the right, but only who is to have the books until the right is tried. To suppose that the Legislature intended to leave the summary proceeding for the delivery of official books, to the successor to an office, liable to be suspended by *certiorari*, is to suppose that they intended to institute a useless ceremony. (20 Johns. 80; 4 Cow., 297; 17 Wend., 15; 23 Wend., 277; 1 Hill, 195; 2 Hill, 14.)

*Fifth*—If the case was one in which the *certiorari* would lie, it could not be issued till the final determination of Mr. Justice Peabody, and that will be only when the warrants are issued.

## Mercantile Library Association—Its Doings.

The 36th Annual Report of the Mercantile Library Association is out. From it we extract portions that will interest thousands of our city readers.

MEMBERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The number of members belonging to the Association, May 1, 1856, was | | | 4,92 |
| There have since been added, at $3 | 901 | | |
| There have since been added, at $5 | 187 | | |
| Total additions | | 1,088 | |
| There have withdrawn, at $3 | 169 | | |
| There have withdrawn, at $5 | 81—250 | | |
| Accounts closed by constitution, at $3 | 572 | | |
| Accounts closed by constitution, at $5 | 91—663— | 913 | |
| Net gain for the year | | | 175 |
| Number of members, May 1, 1857 | | | 5,100 |
| Add Stockholders of the Clinton Hall Assoc'n | | | 1,100 |
| Honorary members | | | 104 |
| Life members | | | 9 |
| Subscribers to Reading Room | | | 25 |
| Total number entitled to privileges of the Library, May 1, 1857 | | | 6,338 |
| Of these are— | | | |
| Members paying annually $3 | 4,604 | | |
| Subscribers paying annually $5 | 496—5,100 | | |

FINANCE.

The increase in expenditures, the report goes on to say, attendant upon the proper management of our present establishment, has engaged the serious and anxious attention of your Board—it having been clearly ascertained that the necessary disbursements absorbed a large proportion of the current income and left but comparatively a small sum for the purchase of books.

The very able report presented by President BUDD, in 1854, represented the operations of the Association for the space of ten months—the Library having been closed, consequent upon removal, for over sixty days. The statement of your affairs, presented at the last Annual Meeting, embraced the results of business extending over a period of sixteen months; and we, therefore, for the sake of clearly presenting to you the cost of maintaining the Institution in its old location and in the new "Clinton Hall," have taken 1853 as the representative year of the down-town administration, and append hereto, for comparison, a statement, compiled from the Treasurer's Report of that year and from the one presented to you this evening.

| 1853—expenditures for. | | 1857—expenditures for. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reading Room | $791 09 | Reading Room and Sup't's sal'y ($960) | $1,570 25 |
| Salaries | 2,550 22 | Salaries (Library proper) | 4,124 10 |
| Binding | 467 48 | Binding | 661 10 |
| Printing | 368 14 | Printing | 545 78 |
| Advertising | 88 30 | Advertising | 92 00 |
| Incidentals, &c. | 364 21 | Incidentals, &c. | 504 46 |
| Light | 259 64 | Light | 1,118 18 |
| Insurance | 220 00 | Insurance | 604 00 |
| Stationery | 106 60 | Stationery | 83 80 |
| Fixtures | 142 79 | Fixtures | 297 51 |
| | | Catalogue | 149 76 |
| | | Down-town Office, Salary of the Sup't | 400 00 |
| Total | $5,329 54 | Total | $10,144 89 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Library receipts, from all sources, 1856–7 | $10,973 43 |
| Library receipts, from all sources, 1853 | 9,165 18 |
| Increase in receipts | $1,808 25 |
| Expended for books in 1853 | 3,264 45 |
| Expended for books in 1856–7 | 1,073 96 |
| Excess in favor of 1853 | $2,190 49 |

These statistics, condensed, show:

| | |
|---|---|
| First, that our present expenditures for necessary Library maintenance exceed those of 1853 | $4,315 35 |
| Second, that the income of 1856–7 exceeds that of 1853 | 1,808 25 |
| | $2,507 10 |

This deficiency may be fairly taken as the sum of our increased "cost of living," and will readily explain the reason why the Association is not able to supply the continued demand for new books; and we may be permitted to add, in this connection, that a careful analysis of the Treasurers' Reports, for three years previous to removal, with those presented since the occupation of our new rooms, presents about the same results.

We append, also, for your information, a list of your employes, and remuneration paid them, at the close of the year 1853, and at the present time, as indicated by the cash book of the Association in December of the former year and in March of the present:

| Salaries, 1853 | | Salaries, 1856–'57. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. H. Grant | $1,500 00 | S. H. Grant | $1,500 00 |
| A. D. White | 700 00 | A. D. White | 800 00 |
| E. A. Doty | 300 00 | Geo. Hannah, Jr. | 500 00 |
| Henry Hannah | 150 00 | Mrs. White | 250 00 |
| Janitor | 400 00 | Miss Sugden | 200 00 |
| | | G. Husted | 150 00 |
| | | H. Rockwell | 150 00 |
| | | Janitor | 300 00 |
| Total | $3,050 00 | Total | $3,850 00 |

The above represent the regular engagements for salaries in the Library Department; but the occasional sickness or absence of some one or other of the employes subjects every Board to more or less additional expense.

It will be readily observed that the principal items of increased expense appear charged to account of salaries, light, and insurance. The arrangements with the most of those employed were entered into by our predecessors in office, and your Board have never had reason to change the policy of liberally remunerating those who perform the arduous duties of your Institution; and they have no hesitation in stating that, considering their laborious and responsible positions, and the close and constant attention required in the performance of their duties, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., your Librarian and his assistants are not rewarded beyond their merit.

The question then presents itself, "Can the working force of the Library, with its attendant cost, be reduced, with advantage to the Association?"

In reply, we beg leave to quote from page 17, of the Report of 1854: "The increase of accommodation and a more extended circulation have produced a corresponding necessity for more assistance. The Board, in consequence, have been obliged to augment the number of auxiliaries, who, in addition to Mr. GRANT, and his especial aids, Messrs. WHITE and GRISWOLD, now number ten."

We also add the opinion of the last administration upon this point:

"The present high cost of living in the City, and the necessity of a fair compensation to the employes of the Association, who number, including the Superintendents of the 'Reading Room' and down-town office, ten persons, must be apparent to you."

Your Board also give the testimony of their own observation that the increased and increasing business of the Library, the necessity of a prompt attention to the wants of its members, and the preservation of your property, demand the constant care of the whole force employed.

The increase in the bill for light will be readily accounted for by a glance at our capacious Reading Room and Library; and a desire to secure the safety of the property of the Association prohibits any diminution in the matter of *Insurance*.

We have thus, fellow-members, endeavored to show you the expense of maintaining your Library in the old "Clinton Hall," and in the spacious and elegant building which has been prepared for your occupancy; and, not doubting for a moment but that the temporary difficulty alluded to will be speedily overcome, we have deemed it our duty, as faithful officers, to present to you the true state of the Library, in order that efficient means may be taken at once to remedy this undesirable condition of our affairs.

Fully impressed with the responsibility devolving upon us, in the proper distribution of your income, your Board respectfully ask your attention to a statement of their outlays somewhat in detail, asking you to bear in mind that the comparisons made are with the corresponding twelve months of the last administration.

They have to report that, during their term of office, they have expended for books, periodicals and binding, the sum of $3,045 31, sub-divided in the following manner:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Books | $1,073 96 | For Binding | $661 10 |
| For Periodicals | 1,310 25 | | |
| Total | | | $3,045 31 |

Compared with the results stated in the last annual report, your Board show a decrease of $1,787 95 in these items, as per following statement:

| | 1855–6. | 1856–7. |
|---|---|---|
| Books | $3,595 30 | $1,073 96 |
| Periodicals | 1,055 37 | 1,310 25 |
| Binding | 1,183 59 | 661 10 |
| Total | $4,833 26 | $3,045 31 |

These figures examined, show that your Board have expended $274 68 more than last year in the Periodical Department (Reading Room;) have kept up the necessary repairs in the Bindery at a diminished outlay of $521 49; and have only been enabled to expend $1,073 96 for the purchase of books, against $3 595 30, the amount reported for the preceding twelve months.

From this amount of $3,595 30, it is fair to deduct the special appropriation to the Library of $1,116 09 for the purchase of standard books, from lecture profits; and it is also necessary to state that $1,181 88 was contributed from the same source, for general Library purposes, during the last administration.

*Printing.*—The amount paid for printing, includes the cost of

| | |
|---|---|
| The last Annual Report | $433 26 |
| New edition of the Constitution | 35 02 |
| Labels, Cards, &c., &c. | 77 50 |
| Total | $545 78 |

Showing a decrease of $9 68.

*Light.*—This heavy item of expenditure exhibits a decrease of $88 28, when compared with the corresponding period of last year.

*Salaries.*—The amount paid for salaries during the past year exceeds by $229 35 the sum disbursed in the same period by the last administration. The increase may be accounted for by additions made to

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. A. D. White's salary, of | $50 00 |
| Henry Hannah (down town office,) | 50 00 |
| Two Lads (each $30,) | 60 00 |
| Curator of Cabinet | 20 00 |
| Extra services in collecting | 33 88 |
| Extra assistance | 15 47 |
| Total | $229 35 |

The numerical force of the Library has not been disturbed, but the following changes have taken place: In July, 1856, Mr. E. S. GRISWOLD obtained leave of absence, to visit Wisconsin. After arriving there he determined to remain, and forwarded his resignation, which was accepted in August. To supply his place, Mr. GEO. HANNAH, Jr., was transferred to the Library from the lower office, and Mr. HENRY HANNAH, formerly in the employ of the Association, was chosen to occupy that post.

Miss DAVIS resigned her situation in the Library, and Mrs. RIDER received the appointment. In April last Mrs. RIDER removed to the West, and Miss SUGDEN now occupies her position.

JOHN VAN DEUSEN and ISAAC D. VINTON, the junior employes, having obtained situations down town, left your services, and the duties of their position are performed by GILBERT HUSTED and HENRY ROCKWELL.

*Advertising.*—An increase of $8 58 is exhibited in this item, when compared with last year.

*Insurance.*—For many years, the property of the Association was only insured for $30,000, but it was deemed advisable by our immediate predecessors, to effect an additional amount of $10,000. This was accordingly attended to, and at the date of the last annual meeting, your property was covered to the extent of $40,000. Even this amount was considered insufficient, and in order to guard carefully against the possibility of any loss, an additional policy for $10,000 was obtained by your Board. The Association hold the policies of the following Companies:

| | |
|---|---|
| National Fire Insurance Company | $2,500 |
| City Fire Insurance Company | 2,500 |
| Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company | 5,000 |
| Citizens' Fire Insurance Company | 2,500 |
| United States Fire Insurance Company | 2,500 |
| North American Fire Insurance Company | 2,500 |
| Howard Fire Insurance Company | 5,000 |
| Manhattan Fire Insurance Company | 5,000 |
| Republic Fire Insurance Company | 2,500 |
| Empire City Fire Insurance Company | 2,500 |
| Eagle Fire Insurance Company | 2,500 |
| Equitable Fire Insurance Company | 2,500 |
| Arctic Fire Insurance Company | 2,500 |
| Relief Fire Insurance Company | 5,000 |
| Clinton Fire Insurance Company | 2,500 |
| Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, Hartford | 2,500 |
| Total | $50,000 |

The property of the Association, in the down-town office, No. 16 Nassau street, is covered in the Howard Insurance Company, for $800. The premium paid on the additional insurance, explains the increase of $124 60 in the amount expended.

*Fixtures.*—A decrease of $208 10 is exhibited, in comparison with the amount reported last year.

*Catalogue.*—The supplemental Catalogue, consisting of 214 pages, was published about the middle of November last. It is prepared in a style exactly corresponding to the Catalogue of 1850, of which it is the continuation. It is brought down to the 1st of August, 1856, and comprises 15,383 volumes, being about half as many as were contained in the Catalogue of 1850, 31,699.

Copies have been sent to the leading journals of our City, to Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, to Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY, and Mr. GEORGE CHIPMAN, of the State Department, and to the principal libraries and literary institutions with which we are in correspondence.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Of the catalogues (1850,) there remain on hand, unbound | | 467 |
| Supplements, bound | 56 | |
| Supplements, unbound | 737 | |
| | | 793 |
| Received during the current year, from sales of same | | $245 75 |

*Binding.*—During the year which ended April 30, there have been bound and repaired 5,131 volumes, and 442 catalogues and supplements.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Newly-bound volumes | 894 | |
| Put in the same covers | 1,369 | |
| Repaired | 2,868— | 5,131 |
| Add: | | |
| Catalogues | 200 | |
| Supplements | 242— | 442 |
| Total | | 5,573 |
| Of these, were done under our own roof: | | |
| Newly-bound | 783 | |
| Put in covers | 1,369 | |
| Repaired | 2,868 | |
| Catalogues | 144 | |
| Supplements | 222— | 5,386 |
| Remainder bound elsewhere | | 187 |

The whole cost of binding these 5,386 volumes was $575 32, or less than 11 cents per volume.

In order that every claim against the Association might be paid in full, the apparent deficit reported by the Treasurer this evening was advanced to the Association by a member of your Board, and, with the exception of this amount, we have much pleasure in reporting that, on the 30th day of April, the institution was free from indebtedness.

At the present time (May 12,) the amount thus advanced to the Treasurer has been refunded by the Association, and there is, therefore, no claim left unpaid.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The whole number of volumes in the Library, on the 1st of May, 1856, according to the last Annual Report, was | | 46,383 |
| There have since been added, by purchase | 1,251 | |
| There have since been added, by donation | 270— | 1,521 |
| Total number of volumes in the Library May 1, 1857 | | 47,904 |

The additions may be classified as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Theology | 55 | Medicine | 15 |
| Mental & Moral Science | 259 | Technology | 41 |
| Political Science & Law | 281 | Encyclopedic | 4 |
| History & Geography | 459 | Fiction | 313 |
| Natural Science | 44 | | |
| Total | | | 1,521 |

## Col. Forney and his New Paper.

*From the Pennsylvanian, (Mr. Buchanan's Organ,) July 11.*

A prospectus for a new daily Democratic paper, to be published in this city by Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, was handed to us a few days ago. It is due to ourselves, in view of Col. FORNEY's former connection with this paper, to give him and his projected enterprise more than a passing notice. It is due also to the Democratic Party and the Administration at Washington, that in the performance of this duty we should speak plainly and truly.

We regret the necessity which compels us to say anything unkind of Col. FORNEY, and even as we write, our mind is busy with the recollections of kindly relations and pleasant intercourse with him, which we would not now willingly disturb, and which we have labored to preserve. We confess we feel a sense of mortification in the acknowledgement that in our desire to avoid a difficulty with Col. FORNEY, we may have done injustice to other members of our party, whose claims are quite as strong and whose services are quite as valuable as his. Our sincerity, although somewhat misguided, was above impeachment then, and our patrons and the party shall not have cause to find fault with it now. We shall therefore state our sentiments without trope or figure.

It is well known to the Democracy of this State and of the Union, that this paper has always stood the friend and defender of Colonel FORNEY. There was a time when he needed friends almost as much as he does now, and when he deserved to be defended. Then he was the subject of attack at home and abroad; now he has made himself the aggressor, covertly as well as openly seeking to attack those who have always rejoiced in his good fortune, and who never deserted him in the hour of his trials.

Our duty now is plain; we must speak for truth for those who are assailed and for ourselves. We owe the discharge of this duty to the Democratic party—to Colonel FORNEY we owe nothing. So long as our columns could be used for his own purposes sometimes under the guise of serving the party, it was well. But now that his political fortunes are past help, we are coolly requested by him, through his friends, to resign the control of our paper to him, or to dispossess ourselves by an absolute sale, at a price which he knows to be less than one-half its value, and which would involve our pecuniary ruin. Our refusal to accede to his proposition, brought the threat that a new organ would be commenced, and that a few months would be sufficient to blot us out of existence.

These are facts which he will not deny, and which we can prove by those who are recognised by the community as his intimate friends. Are we to be thus coerced and driven into an arrangement which has for its object not the good of our party, but which, it is hoped, will reinstate into the ranks of the Democracy a defeated candidate for office, and allay the gnawings of a disappointed and ruined ambition? We sympathize with Col. FORNEY in his deep distress, and would gladly see relief come to him; but he cannot ask this sacrifice—it is too much, and, in addition, it would be unjust to the party and to others.

What has Col. FORNEY done, that he should ask and expect this? Does the party owe it to him to redress his imaginary wrongs, and to repair the injuries which his own ambitious folly has inflicted? No; it has other and higher aims. Besides, what cause has he for complaint? Has he not been nurtured in the lap of our party; has it not given him its honors and emoluments; did it not recently seek to place him in a position next to that of the President, and did not this paper and the President himself (perhaps unwisely) aid in the effort? And yet we have, it seems, earned a hostility which can only be satisfied by our annihilation.

Whilst Mr. BUCHANAN, among the special friends of Colonel FORNEY, is the subject of loud complaints and bitter revilings, does the President deserve to be branded as an ingrate? Has he not asked Col. FORNEY to take a position in his Government, the best in his gift among those for which Colonel FORNEY is fitted, and worth, as tendered to him, at least $15,000 per annum, besides from his friends an outfit in cash of $10,000? Does this look like ingratitude on the part of the President for services rendered?

We speak thus in justice to Mr. BUCHANAN. It is rendered necessary by the clamor of Col. FORNEY's friends, who would have the country believe him an injured and neglected man, and, by implication at least, lay the sin at the door of the President. We have thus stated a few thoughts which we propose to elaborate at another time, and having taken our stand, with the full knowledge of the responsibility that attaches to it, and with a determination to maintain it at all hazards, we will defend it by such an array of facts and figures as will afford Colonel FORNEY full scope for the exercise of his arithmetic, and material for more than one number of his forthcoming paper.

## Terrible Steam-boiler Explosion in Canada.

*From the Montreal Herald.*

Just as the train of cars were passing St. Hilaire, from Richmond, yesterday morning, about 10½ o'clock, a terrific explosion, carrying off the roof of the building, took place at the Beloeil Mill, situated on the opposite shore of Richelieu River. We visited the scene of the disaster in the afternoon, and learned the following particulars from Mr. BRIAULT, the Secretary of the Beloeil Mill Company. The engine, which worked four run of stones, was from the factory of Messrs. MILN & MILN, of this city. It had been in operation during the night of Monday until 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when the furnaces were allowed to go out. About 10 o'clock, they were relighted, there being abundance of water in the boiler, and shortly after, the fearful explosion occurred—the causes of which no one appeared to be able to guess.

The results of the explosion were dreadful. Of fifteen persons who were in the building at the time, only three escaped without injury; four were so scalded by the steam that they died within three hours of the accident, while seven were so seriously injured that their recovery is extremely uncertain. Those who lost their lives were ANTOINE and ALFRED FOLEY, the millers; PIERRE PERAULT and —— PAPIN, farmers, who were in the building at the time. The mill was a stone building of three stories, 60 by 25 feet, and was entirely destroyed and shattered by the explosion. We are sorry to hear that the property was not insured, and that the loss to the Company who had built it will be some two or three thousand pounds.

RIOT IN A PENNSYLVANIA THEATRE.—The Pittsburg *Dispatch*, of yesterday, furnishes the following: "A riot occurred at the theatre in Chambersburg, on the Fourth, between a company called the 'Owls' and citizens of the place. The '*Owls*' demanded admission free of charge, which was refused. After considerable fighting they made an attempt to force the door, in which they succeeded, and rushed into the room, making for the stage, in order to grasp the theatre performers. As they did so the wildest scene of confusion occurred, and the ladies set up a tremendous cry of fear, rushing in all directions for safety. The theatre men had gone out through a back door, and, finding that their 'bird had flown,' the infuriated 'Owls' were prevailed upon to leave the room. Another scene of violence then occurred at the foot of the stairs, in which some of the citizens and the "Owls" principally participated, and which the police made unavailing efforts to prevent. After ineffectual efforts to quell the disturbance had been made by the town officers, it was at last resolved to call out a military company which had come into town, from Gettysburg, during the evening. By a prompt and well directed effort this company soon disbanded the crowd. One was fatally injured, but a larger number were cut and bruised more or less seriously.

THE DEATH OF YOUNG STOWE.—The Manchester *American* has the particulars of the death of young STOWE, son of Professor and HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, by drowning, at Hanover, N. H., on the 9th inst. He went into the water with several of his classmates, to bathe, and after being in a few minutes became exhausted and cried out for help. His room mate and another young man went to his relief, but their efforts to save him were unavailing. STOWE sunk but once, and remained under water about twenty minutes before he was taken out. Life was not then extinct, but he was so far gone that he expired in a few moments. He was drowned only about four rods from the shore, and his body could be seen when lying at the bottom. His remains were carried to Andover in charge of a committee of students, consisting of one from each class. The deceased was nineteen years of age, a fine scholar, and a youth of much promise.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN CHICAGO.—The Chicago *Times* of the 7th has the following:

On Saturday evening, during the fire in Clark-street, the wife of Mr. N. G. SMITH, residing in the West Division, was instantly killed in the most shocking and awful manner. Mr. SMITH was standing at a window in his shop, on the third floor of DAVISON's building, corner of Lake and Clark streets looking out at the fire. His wife came into the room and leaned over his shoulder to look out. She had hardly stood there a moment when a case of fireworks exploded, and one of the rockets came through the window, *striking her in the forehead, going* into her head and killing her instantly. It happened so suddenly that her husband did not observe at first that she was killed. From the terrible manner in which her head was mangled, it is evident that the rocket must have exploded after it entered. We have never been called upon to record a more singular, and, at the same time, more terrible accident than this.

FATAL ENCOUNTER IN KENTUCKY.—A correspondent writing from Summersville, Green Co., Ky., under date of the 6th inst., furnishes us an account of a difficulty which occurred near that place, which resulted in the death of FELIX G. BEAUCHAMP. Our correspondent says that a difficulty occurred between ROBERT J. PEACE and WM. M. SKAGGS, about some trifling matter, when BEAUCHAMP, who was the brother-in-law of SKAGGS, interposed and begged the parties to desist. Hereupon PEACE ordered BEAUCHAMP to get out of the way or he would kill him. BEAUCHAMP drew a revolver, fired and missed, and retreated—was followed up by PEACE, who placed his rifle against his antagonist, fired, and literally tore his heart out. This fatal encounter was witnessed by the wife and children of the deceased.—*Louisville Democrat.*

In Vicksburg, on the 30th ult., a negro boy about 18 years old was shot through the head, while on horseback, without any provocation, by a fellow of the name of McCOY, killing him instantly. McCOY was arrested, had a hearing before the Mayor, and was remanded to prison, but refused to be taken there, drawing a knife on the Marshal, who was so much intimidated that he permitted him to escape. The citizens were very indignant at this, and caused the Marshal to resign his office.

## City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 4th day of July, to the 11th day of July, 1857:—Men, 74; women, 67; boys, 161; girls, 122; total, 424. Adults 141; children, 283; males, 235; females, 189; colored persons, 9.

DISEASES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abscess | 2 | Convulsions, puerperal | 1 | Inflam. of brain | 5 |
| Albuminuria and Bright's Disease of Kidneys | 4 | Croup | 17 | Inflam. of liver | 1 |
| Apoplexy | 2 | Cyanosis | 1 | Inflam. of lungs | 17 |
| Asthma | 2 | Debility, infant | 1 | Inflam. of womb | 2 |
| Bleeding from Womb | 2 | Del'm Tremens | 1 | Intemperance | 1 |
| Brain, Disease of | 1 | Diarrhoea | 5 | Jaundice | 1 |
| Bronchitis | 2 | Dropsy | 3 | Kill'd or murd'd | 1 |
| Burn'd or Scald | 2 | Dropsy in head | 15 | Liver, disease of | 2 |
| Cancer | 4 | Drowned | 4 | Lues Venerea | 1 |
| Carbuncle | 1 | Dysentery | 2 | Lungs, dis'ase of | 8 |
| Casualties | 6 | Enlargement of the Heart | 5 | Malformation | 1 |
| Cholera | 1 | Epilepsy | 1 | Malformation of Heart | 2 |
| Cholera, Infa'm | 11 | Erysipelas | 1 | Malformation of Lungs | 1 |
| Cirrhosis of liver | 2 | Exposure | 1 | Marasmus, adult | 3 |
| Colic | 1 | Fever, bilious | 1 | Marasmus, infantile | 23 |
| Colic Pictonum | 1 | Fever, nervous | 1 | Measles | 11 |
| Concussion of the Brain | 1 | Fever, puerperal | 1 | Mortification | 2 |
| Congestion of the Bowels | 2 | Fever, remittent | 2 | Old Age | 6 |
| Congestion of the Brain | 13 | Fever, scarlet | 10 | Palsy | 2 |
| Congestion of the Lungs | 4 | Fever, typhus | 3 | Premature birth | 3 |
| Constipation of the Bowels | 1 | Fracture | 6 | Small-pox | 7 |
| Consumption | 51 | Heart, disease of | 6 | Softening of the Brain | 1 |
| Convulsions, infantile | 28 | Heart, disease of Valvular | 1 | Spine, disease of | 1 |
| | | Hip, disease of | 1 | Sprue | 1 |
| | | Hooping cough | 1 | Stillborn | 44 |
| | | Hernia | 1 | Teething | 11 |
| | | Inflam. of bladder | 1 | Ulceration of the Spine | 2 |
| | | Inflam. of the bowels | 3 | Worms | 1 |

Total 424

*Increase this week, 128.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS—ONE OF THEM ATTEMPTS TO SHOOT AN OFFICER.—Three young burglars attempted to break into the store No. 646 Sixth-avenue, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. They were discovered by Roundsman MCINTYRE, of the Twenty-first Ward, who ran among them and grappled one of them named JAMES WILLIAMS, whereupon another of the burglars turned upon the officer and snapped his revolver at him, but it missed fire. The officer then drew his revolver, and aiming it, kept the burglars at bay, until the arrival of Policeman GLEASON, when the three burglars were captured. In their possession were found a large knife, a revolver, and a dagger, a jimmey, nippers, and a lot of skeleton keys. The other two prisoners gave their names as APOLLO GORRARD and ANDREW COULTER. They were taken before Justice DAVIDSON, who committed them for trial.

NEW PASSENGER DEPOT OF THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The dépôt at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, for the New-Haven Railroad Company, is nearly completed. The floors of the offices and saloons are covered with handsome oil-cloth; the cushions for the gentlemen's saloon cost $120, and the sofas for the ladies' saloon will cost, probably, three times the amount.

A telegraph office will be established in the gentlemen's saloon. After Wednesday next, the 15th inst., no train cars will run below this point. A new Time Table will go into effect on that day, when the trains will leave the dépôt as follows:

7:20 A. M., for New-Haven, stopping at all regular stations.

8:20 A. M., Boston Express, Stamford, Bridgeport and New-Haven.

9:20 A. M., Norwalk and all way stations.

12:45 P. M., New-Haven and Time Table stations.

3:45 P. M., New-Haven and principal way stations.

4:20 P. M., Boston Express, Stamford, Bridgeport and New Haven.

4:50 P. M., New Haven and all Time Table stations.

5:35 P. M., Norwalk and all way stations.

6:35 P. M., Norwalk and all way stations.

The fares will remain as heretofore.

A FIGHT.—A MAN CUT IN THE FACE.—A fight took place at No. 141 Washington-street Saturday night, during which PATRICK JONES got cut in the face with a knife, the wound—a deep one—extending from the nose to the tip of the ear. He was conveyed in a prostrated state to the New-York Hospital. The wound is not considered fatal. The fight was purely a "private" one and originated in some domestic difficulty.

### Fires.

IN MAIDEN-LANE.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire was discovered by the insurance watch No. 73 Maiden-lane. It originated in the upper story and was soon put out. The first floor is in the occupancy of S. WOLFF & Co., cap manufacturers, and the upper floors by S. PHILLIPS, as a fancy fur manufactory. The damage, which was chiefly caused by water, amounted to about $4,000. The occupants are fully.

IN FORSYTH-STREET.—At 10½ o'clock Friday night a fire broke out on the first floor of the building No. [illegible] Forsyth-street, occupied by FRED. DRAFF, as a [illegible] dépôt and the upper part as a dwelling. Hose Co. No. 22 was promptly on hand and extinguished the flames before much damage was done. The origin of the fire is not known.

IN LIBERTY-STREET.—The losses and insurances of the occupants of the building No. [illegible] Liberty-street, which was partially destroyed by fire on Friday morning are as follows: Messrs. SMITH & Co., dealers in crockery and liquors, occupying the first, second and third floors, sustained between $12,000 and $15,000. Insured for $35,000 in the New-York Fire and Marine, Howard, People's, Irving, Arctic, Manhattan and Niagara Insurance Companies; $5,000 each. The fourth and fifth floors were occupied by ARNOT & BERGMANN, importers of toys. Loss $12,000. Insured for $10,000 in the Liverpool and London Insurance Company. The building was owned by HUGH MAXWELL, and was damaged to the amount of $2,500 or $3,000. Insured for $5,000 in the Commonwealth Insurance Company. Messrs. FEU & ROSENSTEIN, cigar manufacturers, occupying the building Nos. 35 and 37 Cedar-street, in rear of the building on Liberty-street, sustained $100 damage, principally by water. Insured for $600 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. ROOT & ANTHONY, occupying the same building, lost $35. This building, also owned by HUGH MAXWELL, was damaged to the amount of $100. Insured for $5,000 in the Excelsior Insurance Company.


## BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK:

Hot weather, green vegetables, and unripe fruits, will produce Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, and other bowel diseases. In this dilemma, in whom do you who are afflicted place your trust? If in the Medical Faculty, you will be confined to your homes for days. If in RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, you will be free from all pain and uneasiness in a few moments after a dose of the same is taken.

As an evidence of our faith in the efficacy of our Remedies, we will guarantee to cure any case of bowel complaint that may take place within the City of New-York, so that the patient may be enabled to attend to his business in six hours after a dose of RADWAY'S REMEDIES are taken; or we will pay the patient for the time lost by the detention from his business; all applications to be made only at our office, No. 162 Fulton-street up stairs. Let those that are sick come immediately. If we do not cure you so that you will be able to report yourselves ready for business in six hours, after you commence the R. R. R., we will pay you for your time.

RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.

I. M. SINGER & CO. have removed their Sewing Machine business to their new, white, marble-front building, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. In buying such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

JULY.

O Month! when patriotic hearts
With patriot fire are all aglow;
When high in air the rocket darts,
While squibs and crackers blaze below;
When banners wave, and music swells
From east to west, from south to north—
While shouting throats and clanging bells
Recall our memories of "the Fourth!"

O month! the bard, indeed, were dead
Whose lyre thy praise in vain required—
A heart of ice, a brain of lead,
Beneath thy touch might prove inspired!
Red cherries through the foliage gleam,
And all our walks are hedged with roses—
Warm sunshine flooding plain and stream,
Flushed earth in Summer's lap reposes.

Straw hats now shade each burning brow,
In zephyr clothes you'll have to robe you;
And even the Maine Law men allow
That claret iced cures hydrophobia!
All mortals burn—save those alone
Who, led by Fashion's wise divinity,
Have bought "REFRIGERATING SUITS"
At SMITH'S PALATIAL MARBLE TRINITY!

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

BUY WHERE YOU CAN GET THE BEST BARGAINS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ivory handled table knives, the dozen | $4 00 |
| Ivory handled desert knives, the dozen | 3 00 |

ALSO,

The largest and most complete variety of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated ware in America; White Dinner sets, 154 pieces, $16; White Tea sets, 44 pieces, $3 25; White Toilet sets, $2; Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen, $1 75; Cut Glass Wines, the dozen, 75 cents; three-light Chandeliers, $7; hall lights, $2; bed room folding brackets, 75 cents; Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen, $3 75; Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen, $1 50.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

[illegible]

The undersigned having, with great success with the above remedy, are prepared to treat all forms of this hitherto incurable disease. [illegible]

DRS. VAN ALEN & DOWELL,
Offices Nos. 161 1st-av., three doors from 10th-st.

SHORT SEASON.

As the summer season will be short, we have concluded to make our usual reduction of prices at once, which we have been accustomed to do later in the season, and in view of this fact,

WILL CLOSE OUT OUR LARGE STOCK OF FASHIONABLE SUMMER CLOTHING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-st.

HALL THIEVES FRUSTRATED.

L. YALE'S BURGLAR-PROOF MORTICE NIGHT-LATCH, for dwelling-houses, &c. is the great desideratum of the day. The key is small and easily carried in the vest pocket.

For sale at [illegible] Fulton-st., near Broadway.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S

Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it.

Sold everywhere.

BOOTS,

Shoes and Gaiters,
The Largest Assortment,
And Cheapest in the City
At BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

THE WATSON TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES UNDER INJUNCTION.—The undersigned having obtained an injunction out of the Circuit Court of the United States against George B. Sloat, one of the venders of the above-mentioned machines, at No. [illegible] Chrystie-st., give notice that they intend to prosecute in like manner all other parties violating or infringing their patented rights by manufacturing, vending or using said machines.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

MORMONISM EXPOSED.—JOHN HYDE, JR., formerly a Mormon Elder and for several years resident of Salt Lake City, will lecture at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 14th and 15th July. Subject on TUESDAY—*Mormonism and Religion.* On WEDNESDAY—*Mormonism as a Civil Polity.* Tickets [illegible] cents each, to be had at the door. To be obtained at PETRIDGE & CO.'S, No. [illegible] Broadway, at RANDOLPH'S, Broadway, corner of Amity-st., and at the door.

STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES, GREEN PEAS or any other fruit or vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by SPRATT'S PATENT CANS. Having been in use for the past three years, and thoroughly tested, they require no puffing, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st., (near Beekman-st.) New-York.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skilfully applied. Ladies' application rooms, with female attendant.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES, are unquestionably the admiration of the world, and the envy of the crowned heads and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use and his wigs the greatest counterfeits on the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No. 6 Astor House.

OLD STAND CORNER OF JOHN AND NASSAU STREETS.—N. E. COLLINS & CO. are selling all kinds of Summer clothing at very low prices. Business, business suits, &c.

N. E. COLLINS & CO.,
corner John and Nassau sts.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE FOR CASH.—Cash buyers of ready-made clothing for Fall and Winter trade are particularly invited to inspect our stock, before purchasing. DAVID I. & GEORGE J. LEVY,
No. 34 Warren-st., New-York.

SELF-REGULATING WINDMILLS, PUMPS, RAMS, noted for utter and portable economy. [illegible] DAVIDSON, No. 90 Spruce-st., and No. 16 Wall-st., where information and prices ascertained.


## MARRIED.

RIPLEY—PULLMAN.—In Boston, on Thursday, July 9, by Rev. Mr. Bartol, Mr. Theodore Ripley, of New-York, to Miss HATTIE S. PULLMAN, of Boston.

## DIED.

WILKINSON.—In this City, on Saturday morning, July 11, suddenly, of pneumonia, BYRON WILKINSON, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible], on Monday, July 13, at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

JARVIS.—In this City, on Sunday, July [illegible], [illegible] Mrs. ELIZA JARVIS, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 55 Greenwich-av., on Tuesday, July 14, at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

RAY.—In this City, on Saturday, July 11, MARY CAROLINE, daughter of James R. and Mary C. Ray, in the [illegible] year of her age.

CLARK.—In this City, on Saturday, July [illegible], [illegible] ANNE, infant daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann Clark.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. [illegible] Hester-st.

HAWLEY.—In this City, on Saturday, July 11, Edward W. HAWLEY, in the [illegible] year of his age.

[illegible]

MAYNARD.—[illegible] on Sunday afternoon, July 12, after a lingering illness, JANE M. MAYNARD.

STEWART.—At Astoria, on Saturday, July 11, after a [illegible] D. STEWART, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his brother, William H. Stewart, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, from his late residence and also from St. George's Church, Astoria, L. I.

THOMAS.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, July 11, [illegible] CHARLES THOMAS, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his sons, Mark and Matthew Solomon, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) July 13, from No. 199 Montgomery-st., near Grove.

SMITH.—At Pittsfield, Mass., on Saturday, July [illegible], at the residence of Walter, Laflin, Esq., MARIA LAFLIN, only daughter of S. Albert Smith, Esq., of Chicago, Ill., aged 19 years 2 months and [illegible] days.

Her remains were taken to Saugerties, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

☞ The funeral of Mr. SIDNEY CONOVER will take place this day, (Monday,) July 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., South Brooklyn. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation. The friends of his brothers Shepherd De Voe, and of Otis G. Conover, are also invited to attend.


WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.

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WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.

ON SALE AT No. 449 BROADWAY.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO.

PIESSE & LUBIN'S FRANGIPANNI!

Frangipanni Perfume, 25c. per bottle.
Frangipanni Pomade, 75c. per jar.
Frangipanni Sachet, 50c. per sack.
Beware of imitations. Ask for Piesse & Lubin's Frangipanni. [illegible]INGER & CO., Druggists.
Sold everywhere.

"Old Wines in New Bottles."
BOOKS TO READ THIS SUMMER.
THE NEW EDITION OF
CAPTAIN MARRYAT'S NOVELS
Is Now Ready, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| PETER SIMPLE. | PACHA OF MANY TALES. |
| THE KING'S OWN. | JAPHET. |
| MIDSHIPMAN EASY. | THE PHANTOM SHIP. |
| SNARLEYYOW. | THE POACHER. |
| NEWTON FORSTER. | PERCIVAL KEENE. |
| THE NAVAL OFFICER. | |
| JACOB FAITHFUL. | |

Each Volume sold separately for $1.

*From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

The admirable Novels of Capt. Marryat are nearly out of print, and the editions hitherto published have been very trying to the eyes. We therefore hail with delight an elegant new edition, printed with large clear type on stout white paper. For faithful pictures of human nature, for genuine humor, and admirable illustrations of nautical life, there are no better Novels than those of Capt. Marryat.

*From the Boston Daily Journal.*

People do not easily weary of the genial and humorous, and the good natured drollery and hearty fun of these lively volumes will obtain for them their due share of attention in the long Summer days which are approaching, even from those who are already familiar with their merits.

*From the New-York Independent.*

We presume that many hampers of these going to snuff the breath of the sea-side, or to rusticate quietly among mountains and meadows, will be heavier for containing them.

For sale at the Bookstores. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!!

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BACK NUMBERS OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, for years 1852–56, up to present date, for sale. Apply to R. F. TICE, this office.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREEN PEAS OF FASHIONABLE PIETY, AND THE RUSTY BACON OF POPULAR IGNORANCE, WITH GARLIC OF IRISH HYPOCRISY AND IMPUDENCE, SEASONED WITH THE VINEGAR OF TRUTH, AND STEWED IN A CRITICAL SAUCEPAN.

[illegible]

From Hall's Journal of Health.

This journal is no doubt heartily welcomed back by its old readers to its usually quarterly octavo form. Part, striking, vigorous, its mirth provoking and highly instructive pages make it a capital publication. It has one [illegible] … would be seen on the side-table [illegible] Tom (Paine or George Sand) [illegible] against professors of religion [illegible] the talented editor will leave out this obnoxious element in the future "making up" of his wide-famed journal, we believe he would largely add to the number and respectability of his subscribers.

From the Sunday Dispatch (City.)

The July number contains a series of the most stirring and startling articles, all calculated to awaken the dormant faculties; where all is so excellent and brimming over with truth, it is hard to make selections.

From the Geneva Democrat (Genesee.)

The innocent reader will be startled at the Editor's audacity. His style is replete with that sarcastic, withering, biting wit, so tormenting to those on whom the lash falls, humbled as they are, with the exposure of our own ignorance … daily food as revealed by the sage of Dr. Dixon's Scalpel.

[illegible]

What a caustic surgeon Dr. Dixon must be if his actual scalpel cuts as keenly as his pen. His articles should be read by every family in the land.

From the Dover Gazette (New-Hampshire.)

We like the acute piquancy of the Scalpel, and especially, too, we like the article on the Natural History of Crime.

From the Daily Standard (Bridgeport, Conn.)

Dr. Dixon writes as if he used the point of a Scalpel dipped in aqua-fortis; you are obliged to read him, whether you agree with him or not. He is a clear-headed thinker and an honest man.

From the Rondout Courier.

We wish the Scalpel had one hundred thousand subscribers. Millions of our people ought to read it; its editor is a true philosopher and an honest man.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

Its editor is well known as a surgeon of great originality and writer of power; every number contains several articles of general interest.

From the New-York Tribune.

[illegible] … of a high order; its six volumes have not exhausted its vitality nor its audacity of language nor its boldness of purpose; the scenes in city practice are life-pictures of what is doing beneath many doors within sight of Broadway.

From the London Times.

A most fascinating and brilliant affair, in Jonathan's best manner; it commands the attention of every reader.

From the London News.

Flashing, spirited and humorous, The Scalpel is as interesting as a novel; it loses none of its raciness.

From the London Lancet.

We have received ten numbers of this glorious journal for the people. We take to ourselves the credit of originating it, had there been no Lancet in Europe, there would have been no Scalpel in America.

THE SCALPEL for April—No. 1, Volume 9, 25 cents, quarterly at $1 in advance—contains the Address on the Natural History of Crime, delivered at Hope Chapel by the Editor, Edward H. Dixon, M. D., at the request of a number of distinguished gentlemen of the New-York bar, together with the usual amount of didactic, quaint, caustic and comic matter. Its getting-up, typography, paper, &c., are unrivaled, and every article is original. Single numbers for sale by

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
MATTHEWS & CLASBACK, Broadway.
ZIEBER, Philadelphia; REDDING, Boston,
and all other sensible Booksellers.
ROSS & TOUSEY and DEXTER & BROTHERS of this City are the Wholesale Agents.

The Editor only has constantly on hand complete sets of THE SCALPEL, comprising eight years, from No. 1, January, 1849, to April, 1857—bound in cloth, and neatly lettered and indexed; two years in each book, making four elegant volumes of 400 pages each, at $6 the set. [illegible] … and so on. THE SCALPEL has fairly earned the title of the greatest journal of the day, and is pronounced by the entire press, in more than 20,000 notices, to be one of the best sources of amusement, instruction and general reading.

The work is issued in January, April, July and October.

Sixty-four pages at $1 a year in advance; typography and paper unrivaled. Address the EDITOR, Box No. 3,121.

NEW BOOKS.

FASHIONABLE AMUSEMENTS. With a Review of Dr. Bellows' Lecture on the Theatre. By Rev. D. R. Thomason. 75 cents.
PULPIT ELOQUENCE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Containing Discourses and Sketches of the Eminent Preachers of Europe and America. By Henry C. Fish. Illustrated with Portraits. [illegible] $3 50.
MARRIAGE AS IT IS, AND AS IT SHOULD BE. By Rev. John Bayley. 75 cents.
GLIMPSES OF NINEVEH & C. 60
HAMILTON'S GREAT BIOGRAPHY.
JOURNAL OF A POOR YOUNG LADY.
THE PROFESSOR. By author of "Jane Eyre."
LEAF AND FLOWER PICTURES.
ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK OF AMERICAN TRAVEL. And other new books, for sale by
E. W. DODD, Bookseller and Stationer,
No. 506 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL EXcellent domestics, American, German, British, and Colored. Ladies in want of good domestics will find here servants worthy of patronage, well qualified to fill situations in every branch of household service, with credit to themselves, and satisfaction to their employers. By keeping a superior class of servants, and prompt attention to orders, we hope for a continuation of public favor. Apply at the American and Foreign Employment Association, No. 59 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR OVER ONE hundred best class of Protestant and Catholic servants, suitable for gentlemen's families, in the City or country, through good cooks, plain cooks, general housework girls, chambermaids, waiter girls; also, several neat, tidy, young girls, nurses. Ladies in want of good experienced servants, will call at HENDERSON'S old established servants' office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with competent and honest servants, without any disappointment.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, with excellent City reference, situations in City or country for the Summer; one as cook and laundress, understands baking and pastry, meats and poultry; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; will assist with washing and ironing. The cook $8, the other $7 a month. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SUPERINTENDent of a millinery establishment, by a young lady, in this City, or away South or West; is of long experience in the business, having had charge of some of our largest establishments, where she will give as references as to character, integrity, &c. For an interview, address W., Chatham-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN INSURANCE Company, wages $12 50 per week; a book-keeper for a manufacturing company, $600 per annum; a steward for a steamer, 6 waiters for Summer hotel, 2 porters, 2 conductors, 3 brakemen, 4 girls to travel with families to Europe and California. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATION FOR AN EXPErienced German woman to cook, wash and iron, steady, capable and obliging. Also, for a middle-aged German woman to do general housework; an American girl to go as nurse or for chamberwork, and several other first-class servants well recommended, No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook, and has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing and would be willing to go in the country for the Summer, and has got the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 9th-av., corner of 16th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waitress, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, to do the housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 305 1st av., between 18th and 19th sts., second floor, back room. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as porter in a store, and can work at housepainting if required. Wages not so much an object as steady employment. With good City reference. Address G. D., at the office of the Daily Times.

EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS will not be disappointed by calling this day at WESLEY'S up town and country select female office, No. 360 6th-av., near 23d-st., where they can find a smart and experienced class of servants, with good reference, including several Protestant cooks, nurses, chambermaids and others. A lady in attendance.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DRY GOODS JOBbing-house. Apply by letter in applicant's handwriting, stating age, giving references, &c. Address M. R. S., Times office.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE A smart, intelligent boy, about fifteen years old. Also, an able-bodied man, as porter. Address JONES, at the office of the Daily Times.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER, that has a large acquaintance in the lower part of the City. None other need apply at No. 362 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—LIBERAL WAGES WILL BE given to a good girl producing good references, at No. 133 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SMALL BOY IN AN OFFICE; salary first year, $50. Address box No. 4,501 General Post-Office.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR IRISH GIRL TO DO the housework of a small private family; wages $6 per month. Apply at No. 133 East Broadway.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD MILLINERS, AT No. 60 Amity-st. None but competent persons need apply.

LEAKY ROOFS—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight and painted with the Patent Cement Roof Paint. One coat equal to 5 of common paint; price 1 cent per square foot. Apply at No. 323 Fulton-st., basement.

## DRY GOODS.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION.
LAWNS,
BRILLIANTS
AND BAREGES.
700 pieces fast colored Lawns, 8 cents per yard, worth 12½.
250 pieces French Brilliants, 12½ cents, a bargain.
70 pieces White Brilliants, fine goods, 12½ cents.
An endless variety of Barege Robes, cheap.
Every color in Silk and Woolen Bareges, 12½ cents.
10 cases English Prints, fast colors, 6¼ cents.
5 cases Plaid Challeys, 12½ cents, worth 2s.
100 Jaconet Flounced Robes, 12½ long, $3.
The above have all been reduced to half price, and must be sold immediately.
One Price only.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 31 and 33 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.

SWISS, JACONET AND MULL BANDS.
5,000 SWISS, JACONET AND MULL BANDS,
From 31c. to 75c. each.
ALSO, 10,000 YARDS MACHINE SWISS
AND JACONET FLOUNCINGS, from 31c. to $1 75 per yard.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

COLLARS, EMBROIDERED SETS, AND BANDS.
EMBROIDERED SWISS AND JACONET SETS.
Embroidered Swiss and Jaconet Collars, Bands and Flouncings, for Basques, in every style, selling off below cost of importation, by BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

WHITE GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Are clearing out their entire stock
Of White Goods, very low;
Including some handsome patterns
Of White Marseilles for Basques.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, BASQUES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Are selling off
The balance of their stock
Of Embroideries, Laces and Basques.
Below cost of importation.

CLOSING SALE OF BLACK LACE MANTILLAS
And Lace Points and Shawls
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
At a reduction of 25 per cent.

CHEAP TRAVELING DUSTERS,
Of every description
From $1 50 upwards,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!
COLUMBIAN HALL NOTICE!
GREAT CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON IN DRY GOODS!

The proprietors of the above establishment have determined, in consequence of the general stagnation of business, and the advanced state of the season, to offer for sale at once the whole of their immense stock of goods at such EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES as must and will effect their immediate and entire clearance, without the least reserve. It is believed that never before has such a collection of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS been thrown upon the market, which must be sold, entirely REGARDLESS OF COST, comprising every article in the line, from the lowest priced to the most expensive goods. Suffice it to say, that the stock amounts, in all, to over $150,000! It would be impossible to enumerate every article, so as to give any adequate idea, better than the facts above represented. We can only say that we are fully prepared, on being favored with a call, to convince the most skeptical of the truth of our statements.

The public will therefore please take notice that the sale will commence on Monday, July 13, and will be continued to the 1st September. Arrangements have been made to have goods delivered in all parts of the City and its suburbs.
LYONS & JONES, proprietors of
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
GREAT SALE OF PARIS MANTILLAS,
20 PER CENT. BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION,
at the
UNITED STATES MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
Nos. 45 and 47 CANAL-ST.

The undersigned having concluded to extend his premises in order to meet the demands of his rapidly-increasing business, and finding that the extensive alterations will compel him to close his establishment for a period, on the first of August, has concluded, to close out the balance of his magnificent stock at a reduction of
FULL 20 PER CENT. BELOW COST,
in order that the whole may be disposed of by that time.
Ladies, remember another opportunity like the present will not again occur, of procuring very richest goods at prices within the reach of all.
United States Mantilla Emporium,
Nos. 45 and 47 Canal-st.
WM. B. McKENZIE, Proprietor.

A SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT
OF
MOURNING GOODS, NO. 551 BROADWAY.
The following lots being a special consignment for immediate sale, regardless of the cost, in order to dispose of them in a limited time, the undersigned names the following low prices:
2 cases Black Plaid Marquise, 25 cents per yard.
2 cases Black Tissues, 4-4 wide, 25 cents per yard.
1 case Figured and Plaid Grenadines, 60 cents per yard.
1 case Crape Maretz, very fine, 31 cents per yard.
1 case Superfine Black Barege, 25 cents per yard.
2 cases very handsome Flounced Muslin Robes, $3 per robe.
2 cases very handsome Lawns, 12½ cents per yard.
Observe: W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

McCORMICK & SIMPSON
Will offer for the next ten days, commencing MONDAY, 13th inst.,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, DRESS TRIMMINGS AND RIBBONS,
At greatly reduced prices. Ladies in pursuit of these goods will find it advantageous to call at No. 125 6th-av., opposite Jefferson Market.

DAMAGED MUSLINS, PRINTS, GINGhams, Lawns, Linens, Table-cloths, Cottonades, Denims, Apron Checks, Swiss Muslins, [illegible] Broadcloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 64 Catharine-st.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILLA AND EAST India goods, wholesale and retail. A full assortment can only be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway, [illegible]

## BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN WILLING TO pay a liberal price for himself and wife, will find a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms in a desirable location a few doors from 5th-av., below 20th-st. Family private. Address E. BRYANT, drug store, corner of 18th-st. and Broadway.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, desire to let with board some of their rooms. Address box No. 1861 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN or families can be accommodated with nice rooms and board, at No. 143 Madison-st.; water in each room. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. A good modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Location fine and airy. Inquire at No. 49 Concord-st. References exchanged.

AS YOU MAY DESIRE BOARD OR boarders in any part of the City or country, we invite you to call. You will be sure to suit yourself by applying at No. 34½ Pine-st., or Broadway, corner 16th-st., (free to boarders.) N. B.—We have a great demand for country board at present. GOODWIN & CO

## INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the Principals.

BOYS AND MEN PREPARED FOR BUSINESS while business is dull. Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will keep his Commercial Academy open during August to qualify students practically for Fall business. Commuters for a full commercial course will become quick in figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Two $15 seats vacant.

W. M. FERRISS, TEACHER IN THE CLASsical and mathematical school of Prof. Drisler, of Columbia College, will give private instruction at his residence, No. 71 West 27th-st., to young gentlemen desirous of entering college.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

## TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. 383 Broadway, New-York.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the Common Council, on the disposal of the Gold Box bequeathed by Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, will hold their final meeting on next WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M. All persons having a claim are particularly requested to be present and state their case before the Committee. PETER MONEGHAN, Chairman.
J. H KENNARD, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of this Committee will be held at the Committee Room, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The members of the Committee are earnestly invited to be present, as business of importance will be transacted. By order.
S. ALPHEUS SMITH, Secretary.
JOHN G. BERGEN, President.

THE CITY SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY of the M. E. Church will hold their quarterly meeting in the Willet-st. M. E. Church, on MONDAY EVENING, July 13, at 8 o'clock. Interesting addresses on the Sabbath School cause will be delivered by Rev. F. S. De Hass and others. The friends of Sabbath Schools generally are invited to attend.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The managerial enterprise of the present lessee was inaugurated last year by the delightful performances which made

THE SUMMER GARDEN

the favored resort of the refined and intellectual community of this City. Mr. Stuart now proposes to terminate his undertaking with a series of performances which he ventures to predict will not shine with diminished lustre even when compared with any former success.

To produce a cool atmosphere
THE INDIAN PUNKA
has been fitted to all parts of the building, this being the first time this
ASIATIC PROCESS OF VENTILATION
has been introduced into any public building in this country.
The guiding star of this short season will be
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
whose exquisite style finds so perfect a home among the appreciative audiences which honor this establishment.
She will appear nightly with that accomplished scholar and admirable artist,
Mr. CHARLES WALCOT.
Miss EMILY MILTON,
who will make her first appearance in this Theatre, and Miss JOSEPHINE MANNERS and a brilliant company, in support of
BURLESQUE, SONGS and DANCES.
MONDAY, July 13,
HIAWATHA
and
THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
SIXTH AND LAST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT
of the
LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE,
MONDAY, July 13, 1857,
When will be presented, Donizetti's grand and most popular Opera, in 3 acts, of
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
(for positively this night only.)
Mme. DE LA GRANGE,
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Signori BRIGNOLI,
AMODIO, COLETTI.
And other well known artists, in the principal rôles.
Conductor……………Signor TORRIANI.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle…………$1
Secured Seats…………Fifty cents extra
Family Circle…………50c | Amphitheatre…………25c
Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 59 William-st., and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 8 to 4 o'clock, daily.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets…………50 cents—Children…………Half price
The exquisite grace and beauty of
SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA
CONTINUES TO ATTRACT THOUSANDS
on each evening she performs.
MONDAY EVENING, July 13, 1857,
in consequence of the numerous applications for a repetition of FOUCHA and Mazzillier's grand ballet of
PAQUITA.
it will be performed this evening.
Paquita…………Signorina Theresa Rolla
The entertainments to commence with the talented Vaudeville company, consisting of Mr. W. R. Blake, Mr. Geo. Jordan, Mr. T. Placide, Mrs. W. R. Blake, Misses Mary Gannon and Emma Taylor, in Poole's laughable comedietta, entitled
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
Tuesday—The Wonderful Ravels and BIANCO.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
The unexpected success of the splendid and
BRILLIANTLY PRODUCED
spectacular, fairy, legendary drama of
THE NAIAD QUEEN,
induces the Manager to announce it for repetition on
MONDAY EVENING, July 13,
and every other night until further notice.
The Scenery is of the most magnificent description.
The Marches of a surprising and original character.
The Costumes of unprecedented splendor.
The Effects startling and well executed, and supported as the piece is with the combined talent of
LIZZIE WESTON DAVENPORT,
Mlle. KATRINA,
Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. SETCHELL,
Mr. W. A. WOOD.
The entire company, and upwards of
ONE HUNDRED MALE AND FEMALE AUXILIARIES,
It is allowed to be the very best and most gorgeous spectacle ever produced.

OLYMPIC.
Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Admission…………25 cents | Orchestra Seats…………50 cents
On MONDAY EVENING
OLYMPIANA;
Or, A NIGHT WITH MITCHELL,
In which Mrs. Charles Howard, Miss Sarah Howell, Miss Kate Pennoyer, Mr. Chanfrau, Mr. T. B. Johnston, Mr. Harry Hall, Mr. Seymour, will appear.
Previous to which, LOAN OF A LOVER.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 13 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
MONDAY EVENING, July 13.
To commence with the Irish Fairy Drama entitled
IRISHMAN IN BAGDAD.
To be followed by the Comic Pantomime of the
MAGIC BARRELL.
To conclude with YANKEE JACK.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—MONDAY, July 13, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 8, WHITE'S famous SERENADERS in their grotesque and comic Songs, Dances, Negro Farces, &c., besides the DISSOLVING VIEWS, and a grand display of ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS. The new and beautiful COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO, embraces, in an artistic sense, some of the finest CHROMATIC COMBINATIONS outside of the Royal Galleries of Europe. The world-renowned Serpent, The Happy Family, Gallery of Wax Works, &c. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE—UNDER THE auspices of the American Institute, is open daily for the admission of visitors, containing a great variety of articles of interest, among which is "The Descent from the Cross" in alto relievo, by Carew, of London, a group of eleven figures, size of life. Admittance 25 cents.

METROPOLITAN GARDEN.—GRAND CONcerts will be given every evening during the week, commencing July 13, between 2d av., 30th, and 31st sts.
LAMBERT & GARDNER.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 3 South-st.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO COUNTY.—The proprietor of the American Hotel respectfully informs his old patrons and all such as desire fine healthy air, beautiful scenery, good fishing, fine rides, and the eradication of chronic and cutaneous diseases from their system, by the use of the sulphur water of Richfield Springs, that he has very much enlarged and improved his hotel. Several large, airy bedrooms and sulpher baths have been added, so that his hotel is, in all respects, equal to the best, and his charges most reasonable.

Richfield Springs is some 1,800 feet above tide water, in a valley, amidst surrounding mountains, only sixty miles west of Albany, thirteen south of Herkimer, in the immediate vicinity of the beautiful lakes of Otsego and Schuyler; in fact, there are five lakes, abounding with fish, within one hour's ride of the American.

Visitors will always find private conveyances at Herkimer station, or they can avail themselves of the daily stages which convey the mail to Richfield Springs, so that parties visiting the Springs can leave the City of New-York in the evening boats and reach the Springs on the afternoon of the next day, and those leaving by morning cars reach it on the same day.
WM. P. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing; and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—Belmont Hotel and Heath House is now open for the reception of visitors. Communication by Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Cortlandt-st.
CHARLES STRINGER, and
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietors.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well-known House is now open for the reception of company. Persons escaping from the heat and dust of crowded cities, will find at this place a delightful contrast.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM HOUSES IN the vicinity of Glen Cove, can be had by applying to HENRY C. VALENTINE, stage proprietor, Glen Cove Landing. City references—WM. H. TOWNSEND, No. 19 Warren-st.; JOS. H. TOWNSEND, No. 701 Greenwich-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—ON THE EAST River, between 54th and 55th sts. Rooms for families and single gentlemen. Apply at the large mansion, surrounded by a piazza, with a fine garden adjacent; accessible by 2d or 3d av. cars. References exchanged.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber is prepared to accommodate families with large airy rooms, in his family mansion near Glen Cove, L. I. A line addressed to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, will have prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMIly of 6 persons, at Orange, or somewhere within an hour or an hour and a quarter's ride from the City. Address J. L. S., Box No. 2,027 General Post-Office.

SUMMER BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY, near the Neptune House, with fine grounds and water prospect, will accommodate a few persons for the season. Plenty stable room. Address H. T. New-Rochelle.

## SPORTING.

SCHOONER YACHT "SPRAY" FOR SALE—About 40 tons burden, coppered and in good order, and well found in every particular. She now lies at Hoboken, and is ready for immediate service. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary New-York Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS and STATIONERS.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

## FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Corner No. 50 Wall-st. [illegible]
HENRY MEIGS, JR., }
WM. ALEX. SMITH, } New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK, in New-York, on Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1857.

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | $682,596 18 |
| Overdrafts | 1,613 24 |
| Due from Banks | 19,445 19 |
| Due from the Directors of the Bank, $[illegible] |  |
| Due from Brokers $2,500 |  |
| Real Estate |  |
| Specie | 37,540 34 |
| Cash Items, viz.: Checks on other Banks | 153,517 93 |
| Stocks, $[illegible] Promissory Notes, $ | 114,540 00 |
| Bonds and Mortgages |  |
| Bills of Solvent Banks | 12,911 00 |
| Bills of Suspended Banks $ |  |
| Loss and Expense Account | 28,470 21 |
| Total | $1,204,514 01 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $600,000 00 |
| Circulation Registered $100,000 |  |
| Circulation not Registered |  |
| Total |  |
| Less Notes on hand 1,940— | 98,060 00 |
| Profits | 49,902 06 |
| Due to Banks | 5,874 74 |
| Due to Individuals and Corporations, other than Banks |  |
| Due Treasurer of the State of New-York |  |
| Due Depositors on Demand | 450,686 21 |
| Amount due not included under either of the above heads |  |
| Total | $1,204,514 01 |

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—NATHAN C. PLATT, President, and CHARLES T. LEAKE, Cashier of the Artisans' Bank, a Banking Association located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
NATHAN C. PLATT, President.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 11th day of July, 1857. RICHARD SILL,
Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO., }
BRIDGEPORT, June 29, 1857. }
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUpons due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1859, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which $50,000 it was decided to make $50,000 payable [illegible] and $50,000 annually thereafter [illegible] and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $150,000, chiefly in exchange for the old ones, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.
CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 6 PER CENT. "CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until THURSDAY, July 16, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars of "Central Park Fund Stock, of the City of New-York," authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to authorize the sale of the State Arsenals in New-York and Albany, to provide for the purchase of the New-York Arsenal property in New-York, by the City of New-York, and for the appropriation of the proceeds of such sale," passed April 15, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 17, 1857. The said stock will consist of two thousand seven hundred and fifty shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of July, in the year 1898. The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share; the person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit. Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed: "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York." A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, June 26, 1857.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—THE SUBscribers offer for sale—
ST. LOUIS CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS, five and twenty-five years to run.
ST. LOUIS COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, five years to run.
LEE COUNTY, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
The last two bonds guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort des Moines and Minnesota Railroad.
CITY OF KEOKUK TEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, one, two and three years to run, secured by a special tax for the payment of principal and interest.
CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
CITY OF BURLINGTON, IOWA, EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
The principal and interest of all the above Bonds payable in the City of New-York.
Full particulars can be had on application to
E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, a meeting of the Stockholders of the Vallecello Silver Mining Company will be held at No. 229 Broadway, room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to consider the Report of the Directors, calling an installment of $2,500 per vara, 5 per cent on the capital stock, for the purpose of meeting present necessities, procuring additional machinery, and carrying on the operations of the mines. J. N. REYNOLDS, President.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD CO., No. 88 Wall-st., }
New-York, June 30, 1857. }
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of July, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Company, on and after that date. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from this date to the 7th of July inclusive.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 16 William-st., New-York, June 30, 1857.—The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th June, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the establishment of a registry of the stock of the Company, and will open on the 20th day of July. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, on the corner of Pine and William sts., on THURSDAY, the 16th day of July, at 1 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee appointed at a meeting held at the above-named place on the 9th inst.
WM. CHAUNCEY, Chairman.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE TOLEDO, Wabash and Western Railroad are requested, immediately, to send their names and address, with a statement of the nature of their interest, to the subscriber at No. 10 Old-slip, New-York, for the information of the Committee appointed at a recent meeting.
WM. CHAUNCEY, Chairman.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (date issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

TO SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS AND PARTIES HAVING TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST.—CORNING & CO., No. 63 Wall-st., offer for sale on favorable terms $150,000 of the Brooklyn 6 per cent. permanent Water Loan.

C. F. LINDSLEY—NO. 6 PINE-ST., WILL give his personal attention to negotiating BUSINESS PAPER, STERLING BILLS, LOANS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

## DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 56 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 8 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 6th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors in this Bank are hereby notified that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and less than $500, and four per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 20th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank. Interest not drawn out will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
JAMES MILLS, President.
C. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 337 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—DIVIDEND NOTICE—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20. Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1857. }
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst. on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and scrip will be issued on the 1st of August to POLICY HOLDERS for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled.
The Directors have also declared a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the STOCKHOLDERS on and after the 14th inst.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Watertown, July 1, 1857. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders, whose stock is registered in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Peoples' Bank, Canal-st., in that City.
E. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this institution have declared a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent. on deposits between $5 and $500, and five (5) on larger sums, payable after Wednesday, 22d inst. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th instant to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the transfer books, this day.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF }
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of July next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
New-York, July 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—Great Western Buildings, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York, June 29, 1857.—The semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company will be paid at this office on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts., New-York, July 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 11. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, office No. 74 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of nine (9) per cent., payable on 9th instant. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
New-York, July 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed till that date.
J. R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE }
COMPANY, No. 9 Broad-st. }
New-York, July 2, 1857. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK.—A DIVIdend of four (4) per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 6th of July next.
June 26, 1857. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE Company, office No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, 6th July, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand. JESSE PAULMIER, Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, July 6, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1857. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE }
No. 6 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857. }
THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, }
CINCINNATI, July 6, 1857. }
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Company was declared this day, payable on the 22d inst., in the City of New-York.
G. W. RICE, Secretary.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING-ROOM PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—Elaborately finished with four round corners, finished all around alike, back the same as the front, costly rosewood case, 7-octave, scale scolloped-work, back and front, carved legs to match, with vines, grapes, &c., in relief; rich fluted keys, magnificent pearl inlaid fruit, flowers, plants, &c., in front; French action, is a parlor grand, rich, delightful tone; made by one of the best makers in this City; is a perfect gem, without fault or blemish; has been carefully kept for three months; guaranteed by the makers; price $350. Apply at the residence No. 678 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M., for four days. N. B.—Will be made an object for a cash purchaser. It has a box for shipping.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—Only warerooms Nos. 429 and 431 Broadway, corner Canal-st. A large assortment of fine, durable instruments on hand, containing their recent improvements in scale and action and warranted to give satisfaction. New pianos of the above make to rent and rent allowed on purchase. A number of secondhand mahogany case pianos for sale low for cash. One secondhand upright piano, with cymbal and drum attachment for sale for $75 cash. Melodeons for sale of TAYLOR & FARLEY'S make, Worcester, Mass.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE.—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART, and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.)

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

L. A. BENJAMIN, NO. 388 BOWERY.—Agent for Carman & Fancher's Piano-fortes, unsurpassed for tone and finish. Dealers from the West and South are invited to call and examine. Also, pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and to let at a low price. A liberal discount given to dealers and teachers.

A BARGAIN FOR CASH.—PRICE $190.—A splendid rosewood, full 7-octave piano-forte, original cost $325, solid rosewood mouldings, Gothic tablets, rich and powerful tone, in perfect order. Must be sold, as the owner has no further use for it. Apply No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th avs.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO-FORTES. N. THURSTON & SONS, No. 554 Broadway, offer to purchasers a large assortment of superior instruments upon reasonable terms.
Also, a great variety of new and second-hand pianos to let at low prices.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

## BANK NOTICES.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April [illegible], 1857.
CAPITAL STOCK OF [illegible] TO BE INCREASED TO $5,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by the issue of [illegible] additional shares of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and contained in [illegible] the same [illegible] now existing.

The officers of the Bank, having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that, in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock to [illegible] every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, will be paid at the time of subscription, [illegible] payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the said additional stock as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of [illegible] of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
R. F. WARNER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1857.—The Board of Directors will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July next, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, eight hundred and sixty (860) shares of the capital stock of this Bank, of the par value of $100 each, which stock, when the capital was increased, August 1st, 1853, was not taken by the original shareholders, who alone had the right to subscribe, and became forfeited. These Shares will be entitled to the full dividend on the 1st August next, if the terms of the sale be fulfilled. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale at the Banking House, and the residue on or before the [illegible]. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, July 8, 1857.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE, THIS DAY, PURSUANT to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 31st of December last, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums [illegible] not over $500, and at the rate of five per cent. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th July. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK—SIXTH-av., Waverley-place—July interest, 1857.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and upon all sums above $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours on and after the 20th inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board.
WM. MANDEVILLE, President.
W. E. VERMILYE, }
JOHN RANDALL, } Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 11th will draw interest from the 1st. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, }
M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Deposits made on or before 11th July will bear interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500; and 5 per cent. on over $500. Bank open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. P. W. ENGS, } Vice Presidents.
CHAS. MILLS, }

BANK FOR SAVINGS—NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST.—Under the provision of the by-laws, the Trustees have directed an interest to be paid to the depositors for the last six months, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upwards, payable on and after the third Monday of the present month. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of the depositors as principal.
JAS. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 462 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $1 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HASLEY, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums, from $5 to $5,000, deposited in this Bank, on or before the 10th July next, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st July.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
JAMES R. KELLEY, Vice President.
JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE IRVING SAVINGS Institution have ordered that interest be paid depositors for the last 3 and 6 months ending June 30, 1857, at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, 20th July. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., 2 doors from Chatham-st., open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 11th of July, will draw interest from the 1st. PETER H. TITUS,
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS AND Inspectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to 15th July.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

## INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | [illegible] |
| Surplus June 1, 1857 | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] |

This Company has taken a
TEMPORARY Office
for the transaction of its New-York business, at
No. 29 Wall-st., Jauncey Court,
from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the
Bank of New-York Building,
corner Wall and William sts.
R. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Geo. S. Doughty, | Eugene Plunkett, | Frederick Pentz, |
| Jacob Little, | Rich'd F. Carman, | M. O. Roberts, |
| A. C. Kingsland, | John R. Peters, | Ramsay Crooks, |
| F. De Peyster, | R. K. Collins, | Alfred Plunkett, |
| John Garcia, | Daniel Richards, | G. W. Burnham, |
| Wm. H. Johnson, | Henry L. Hoguet, | Jeremiah Grant, |
| L. E. Labens, | Geo. E. Morewood, | J. T. R. Maxwell, |
| A. Van Santvoord, | W. A. S. Van Duzer, | Robert Hogan, |
| Hiram Anderson, | Waldo Hutchins, | Charles E. Hunt, |
| Howard C. Cady, | Edouard Delmonico, | William Purdon, |
| F. J. Hosford, | Anson Livingston, | Robert W. Mead, |
| Charles Sagory, | John Ewen, | Charles E. White, |
| P. E. Francis, | John H. Brower, | S. J. Pardessus. |

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.
DIRECTORS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Joseph Walker, | Joseph Lawrence, | Edward Haight, |
| Wm. E. Mott, | Jas. G. Garner, | Sam. G. Parsons, |
| John Halsey, | Richard P. Bruff, | Wm. Birdsall, Jr., |
| Edward Wood, | L. B. Wyman, | Wm. H. Hussey, |
| Robert L. Case, | Edward Willets, | D. Cromwell, Jr., |
| Wm. Dennistoun, | E. J. Donnell, | Chas. R. Parker, |
| Edwd. Merritt, | John R. Willis, | John D. Warren, |
| Henry Barrow, | Smith Lawrence, | Edwd. Cromwell, |
| Geo. B. Grinnell, | John Allen, | Matthew Mitchell, |
| B. M. Whitlock, | R. Lind. Murray, | Wm. A. Butler, |
| Geo. H. Bever, | R. W. Corlies, | S. T. Valentine, |
| Charles Ely, | Wm. M. Abbatt, | David S. Kesler, |

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st., July 6, 1857. }
ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION held this day at the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors for the year ensuing:
DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| ISAAC O. BARKER, | JOHN W. KETCHAM, |
| O. W. WOODFORD, | M. STEPHENSON, |
| ELIJAH F. PURDY, | JACOB MILLER, |
| JOHN H. BOWIE, | JOSEPH WHITFIELD, |
| GEO. J. HAMILTON, | HARRISON HALL, |
| JAMES Y. WATKINS, | WILLIAM SIMPSON, |
| DAVID H. McALPIN, | JAMES L. STEWART, |
| SAMUEL RAYNER, | JOHN PETTIGREW, |
| JOHN ROBINSON, | CHAS. D. BAILEY, |
| THOMAS WALLACE, | JAMES DAVIS, |
| WILLIAM PEET, | A. S. SCRIBNER, |
| MERRIT H. SMITH, Jr., | W. H. ADAMS, |
| JOHN ASH, | EDWIN A. HOPKINS, |
| JONATHAN PURDY, | JOSEPH ROSE, |
| GEORGE H. PURSER, | WILSON SMALL, |
| JOHN R. SIMPSON, | EDGAR M. CRAWFORD. |

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and JOHN W. KETCHAM, Esq., Vice-President.

This Company, with a cash capital of $200,000, and a surplus of over $50,000, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
EDWARD R. FELLOWS, Secretary.

## HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 2 or 3½ acres of [illegible] on the East river, at Upper [illegible]. Inquire of T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—FOUR LOTS ON Walnut-st., Jamaica, L. I., very handsomely situated. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 7 Broad-st.

VACANT LOTS IN BROOKLYN, WELL located for immediate improvement, wanted in exchange for improved paying real estate in the same city, and bonds and mortgages. Address OWNERS, Box No. [illegible] Brooklyn or Long Island.

HOMES FOR THE MECHANIC AND WORKINGMAN.—Lots $100 to $[illegible], in payments of $[illegible] to [illegible] monthly. South Melrose, Fort Morris, East Morrisania, &c. Ten minutes' walk to the Harlem Ferry, to [illegible] 3d-av. and 4th-av. road stations. Apply to ELTON S, No. 24 Beekman-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

## HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE ELEGANT MARBLE BLOCK, the entire upper part of the building No. 687 Broadway, comprising three spacious floors measuring 100 feet in depth by [illegible] feet front. They are well-lighted, easy of access, nearly new, and in excellent condition. The location is one of the choicest in the City, and is admirably suited for the importing, book or any extensive business requiring handsome premises. Terms $6,000 per annum; can be had on a term of several years if required.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, within one hour's drive of the City, and commanding fine water view, elegant lawn and drives, and [illegible] neighborhood, very convenient for table supplies, stables, &c., kitchen above ground, and [illegible]. The situation is healthy, and handy for railroad and steamboats, [illegible] a desirable tenant. [illegible]

[illegible] COTTAGE, FILLED [illegible]

[illegible] FURNISHED APARTMENTS [illegible] bedroom, attached [illegible] with all the modern improvements, for single gentlemen, with or without partial board. Address, for 3 days, HOWARD, Broadway Post-Office.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a house in 18th-st., west of 5th av., suitable for a small, respectable family. Rent $320 per annum. Apply in the grocery corner of 4th and Cornelia sts.

TO LET—IN 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs., a genteel three-story and basement house, No. [illegible]. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to T. S. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

[illegible]—THE [illegible] Liberal [illegible] families.

TO LET—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULTON-st., running through to No. 42 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 150 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 40 John-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE for sale at No. 4 Albion-place, 4th-st., near 2d av. This is a good opportunity to secure a first-class residence. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply to the Treasurer's Office, [illegible]

## FARMS FOR SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN ANNE ARUNDEL AND PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTIES.—In execution of powers contained in a Deed of Trust, bearing date on the 16th day of November, [illegible], and recorded in Liber E. H. G. No. [illegible], folios [illegible] &c., one of the land record-books for Anne Arundel County, and Liber C. S. [illegible], No. 1, folio [illegible] &c., one of the land record-books of Prince George's County, from [illegible] NICOLS and R. NICOLS SNOWDEN, to the undersigned, I will offer for sale one of the most valuable real estates in the State, lying in the counties of Anne Arundel and Prince George's, known as the "Fairland Estate," on which the said Snowden now resides, and containing nearly [illegible] acres of land. This land has been recently surveyed and platted by John Duvall, and divided into farms [illegible] to suit the views of almost every class of purchasers, and to persons doing business in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, and desiring to reside in the country, the property is especially recommended.

This land fronts for a long distance on the railroad from Washington to Baltimore, adjoining the Laurel Depôt on said road, and is sufficiently near, from the facilities afforded by said road, to market daily to either of said cities.

A large portion of this estate is arable, and the residue covered with Wood and Timber, which can very profitably be sold either on the line of the railroad or in the said cities. The arable land is of the most productive [illegible], the location remarkably healthy, the neighborhood very desirable, and no portion of the State offers [illegible].

A very large portion of this estate is Meadow Land, [illegible] set in Timothy or other Grasses, or in cultivation [illegible] ready to be put in cultivation. The soil of which is unsurpassed for the growth either of Grasses or Corn, and as Dairy Farms no location is superior for the [illegible] of Milk to the two cities. About two acres of [illegible] the Depôt is under lease to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at an annual ground rent of [illegible] Dollars, and which parcel will be sold separate from the rest of the estate.

On the Home Farm there is a large Brick House, [illegible] a very large Barn [illegible] two-story Dwelling [illegible] in good repair. The other portions of the estate are without buildings, except a [illegible] two-story Frame House near the railroad.

The property will be held for private sale up to FRIDAY, the 24th day of July, when, if not sold, or such portions as shall not in the meantime have been sold, will then be offered at public sale, at the Laurel Depôt, at 12 o'clock M., [illegible] terms as follows: One-third cash on the day of sale, and the residue in one and two years, in equal portions, bearing interest from the day of sale; the interest on the whole purchase to be paid yearly, and the payments thereof to be secured by the bonds of the purchasers, with sureties to the satisfaction of the Trustee, or at the option of the purchasers, a deed will be given on the land on the receipt of the cash payment, and a mortgage taken for the residue.

Persons desiring to purchase are invited to examine the premises, which will be shown them by Mr. NATHAN [illegible], who can at all times be found on the place, and will show the plat of the same, or apply to R. N. SNOWDEN, also residing there, who will furnish all the information desired, or they can apply to the undersigned.
FRANK H. STOCKETT, Annapolis, Md.

FOR SALE—IN CHATAUQUE COUNTY—[illegible] acres of good farming land well watered and timbered, situated 2½ to 3 miles from the village of Mayville, the county seat; about [illegible] acres under cultivation with good and convenient dwellings, barns, out houses, orchard, &c., can be divided into three or more farms and is offered in separate portions if required. The above lands will be sold at a bargain; one-half to two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to J. E. BURROWS, Mayville; WESTERVELT & CORWIN, No. 289 Front-st., or W. W. HAWKINS, No. 304 Washington-st.

FINE FRUIT AND MARKET-GARDEN FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT—Two hundred acres on the ridge between Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, 9 miles from Jersey City by rail and plank road; large stone mansion with additions, very extensive and imposing barns and out-houses, with tanks for liquid manure; also an inexhaustible supply of muck; private dock and three tenant houses; 14 acres in vegetables; is highly manured and three crops per season are grown; 5 miles from Paterson; the drives along the Passaic to the Falls and Newark are delightful. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF LAND, 11 MILES from Jersey City, on the Erie Railroad, and 4 minutes' walk from Hyler's Depôt, in the village of Passaic, with a stately and commodious dwelling, with out houses, with modern improvements, with all the varieties of fruits. The place is not excelled for natural advantages, fishing, sailing, &c. Apply to J. M. HOWE, No. 257 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, with a new modern-built two-story house and out-buildings, lying on the west side of Hempstead Harbor, opposite Glenwood Steamboat landing, Manhasset, Long Island. Apply on the premises, or to E. C. UNDERHILL, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 31 ACRES, WITH good two-story cottage, well shaded and pleasantly situated, two barns and other out-buildings, in Upper Rahway, N. J., ten minutes' walk from depot, and one hour from New-York. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

FIVE ACRES OF LAND.—WANTED TO BUY, 5 acres of land in this State, at from 50 to 75 cents per acre. Inquire of J. C. L., Attorney-at-Law, No. 111 Nassau-st., 3d story, rear building.

## STEAM POWER.

HEAVY STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE [illegible] Works, foot of East 25th-st. Rooms, vacant lots, or whole buildings, in sizes to suit. Inquire at the office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for [illegible]. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

## BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

OWNER WANTED—FOR A LOT OF ABOUT six tons soap-stone, which was forwarded from Huntington, Massachusetts, about three months since, consigned E. W[illegible], N. Y. This lot of stone will be sold to pay charges if not called for on or before the 15th instant. FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent Connecticut River Railroad Line, Pier No. 25 Peck-slip, New-York.
New-York, July 6, 1857.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET FOR THE Summer or to April 1, five minutes' walk from the Morrisania depôt, Westchester County—a neat two-story dwelling, inclosed in half an acre of ground. The house has 7 rooms, cellar under whole, water in the house. The grounds are well laid out, and contain trees and shrubbery of several years' growth. Rent $200. The same property would be sold cheap. Address Box No. 2,340 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—A NEAT two-story house, with kitchen attached, ice-house, barn, and three or four acres of land, and plenty of fruit trees, situated about three-fourths of a mile from Williams' Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire No. 46 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 2½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. HOLMES, near the premises.

HUDSON RIVER VILLA SITES FOR SALE—From 15 to 50 acres of land, elevated and beautifully situated on the east bank of the river, 36 miles from the City, distant 1 mile from depôt; on the property are some beautiful views of the Hudson, opposite mountains and surrounding scenery; the shore of the river is well wooded; also, a farm with a river-view, finely cultivated; price $150 per acre. Apply to G. E. CRUGER, No. 36 Pine-st., (basement,) from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, 1½ miles from the Depôt, a part of the estate of the late Philemon Halstead, containing 27 acres, having a front upon Rye Beach, and commanding an extensive view of the Sound and adjoining country. There is a fine orchard upon the property. Apply to NEWBERY D. HALSTEAD, Esq., on the premises; or P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT Jamaica, L. I., elegant mansion, 45x40, with piazzas and cupola and 4 acres in lawn and garden, interspersed with noble trees and shrubbery, on the road to Rockaway and in the precincts of the village; house alone cost $11,500; price $8,500. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—OR WILL exchange for property in the eastern part of Brooklyn. A neat cottage with 11 lots of ground, pleasantly located in the village of Flatbush, 4 miles from Fulton Ferry; omnibuses every half hour. Inquire of A. S. DUNCOMB, on the premises, or at No. 14 Pine-st., New York. Price $4,000.

A MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND three acres at White Plains, near the depôt, consisting of large new house, two stories, 34x34; gardener's house, barns and stables; handsome lawn and garden, with one acre in orchard. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ROCKAWAY.—TO RENT, WITH PRIVILEGE of purchase, a furnished cottage at Rockaway, suitable for a large family, near the water, with about an acre of ground. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st. No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

## AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, JULY 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$1,000 Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
8,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mort. 8 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 Kenosha City (Wis.) 7 per cent. Bonds, due in 1873.
5,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
20,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Land Grant Bonds
500 shares Warren R. R. of New-Jersey ........ $50 each
5 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad ........ $100 each
100 shares Chic., St. Paul and Fon du Lac RR $100 each
5 shares N. Y. & N. H. R. R. (genuine stock) $100 each
100 shares American Exchange Bank ........ $100 each
100 shares Chatham Bank ........ $25 each
[illegible] shares Tradesmen's Bank ........ $40 each
30 shares Bank of [illegible]ville, N. Y. ........ $100 each
[illegible] shares Howard Fire Insurance Company ........ $50 each
10 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co. ........ $[illegible] each
10 shares North American Fire Insurance Co. ........ $[illegible] each
20 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co. ........ $15 each
60 shares Great Western Marine Ins Co. ........ $100 each
TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, July 16.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

WALTER GREENOUGH, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, JULY 14, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at the store No. 109 Wall st., by order of administratrix and administrators, a recipe for a medical specific known as "Quinine Substitute, or Nerve Tonic," with a copyright from the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New-York, entered March 27, 1856, by the late Gurdon J. Leeds, for a print or label for the same; also, the steel plate for said print and, immediately after, the whole manufactured stock of Leeds' Quinine Substitute, or Nerve Tonic, in various packages for the trade; also, gum myrrh, guaiac, colocynth, &c.; tools, scales, &c. Terms at sale.
GREENOUGH, BURDETT & PARKER, Auctioneers.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell on TUESDAY, July 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, large assortment of all kinds white granite, blue and common ware, glass, China, Britannia ware, &c., worthy the notice of city and country dealers. Goods well packed for shipping. Catalogues now ready, and sale peremptory.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the auction rooms No. 27 Centre st., the entire furniture of a 3-story house, removed for convenience of sale, viz: rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, beds, mattresses and bedding, mirrors, oil-paintings, &c; the whole to be peremptorily sold for cash.

WILLIAM B. JONES, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY E. SAMUEL JONES, Store No. 412 Canal-st., will sell on MONDAY, July 13, at 10 A. M., by order of the assignee, at No. 138 3d-av. a large quantity of ready-made clothing and piece goods.

LAND FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—In the town of Rye, Westchester County, consisting of 6 lots, from two to 10 acres each, lying on the Old Boston Post Road, between the villages of Rye and Port Chester. This land is part of the Carpenter Farm, much improved and in a good neighborhood. On a part of the farm there are fruit and forest trees. The land is elevated and commands an extensive view of the country and Long Island Sound, one-half mile distant. The above will be sold to the highest bidder, to close up the purchase made by the undersigned, of the above farm. The sale will take place on the premises on the 15th day of July, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Gentlemen from the City taking New-Haven Cars at 7 or 9 o'clock, and stopping at Rye or Port Chester depôts, will find carriages to take them to the ground in time to view the land before the sale. Terms of Sale—10 per cent. on day of sale, and 15 per cent. in 30 days after, at which time good warrantee deeds will be given, balance on bond and mortgage, 3 to 5 years.
THOMAS BENT.
WILLIAM P. ABENDROTH.
For further information, inquire at the office of ABENDROTH BROTHERS, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

WATER-POWER AND LANDS ON CONNECTICUT RIVER FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The proprietors of the Upper Locks and Canals on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire, Mass., offer for sale their lands and water-power at Turner's Falls, in Montague, Mass., at a price greatly below their true value. The Connecticut River has a fall at this point of over 70 feet, and the water can be used many times over. Connected with the premises are, at least, 370 acres of land, (300 acres of which are well wooded,) 3 dwelling-houses and a sawmill. It is believed that no such unoccupied water-power can be found in the New-England States. No dam is absolutely necessary, as the natural fall can be used for a distance of 3½ miles at a very trifling cost. In the hands of enterprising men a small outlay would be returned many fold in a very short time. The whole property is offered at a very low figure, and on accommodating terms for payment, as it is the determination of the owners to close the concern. For particulars, apply to WENDELL T. DAVIS, Greenfield, Mass.; W. A. REYNOLDS, New-Haven, Conn.

WHOLESALE GROCERY, FISH AND PROVISION STORE FOR SALE—One of the oldest and best-located stands on the West side of the City, doing a large cash and profitable business, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Parties wishing to change or commence business, the present opportunity is one seldom met with. All communications confidential. Address Box No. 2,957 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York. F. P. FLAGLER.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE STORE (STOCKED) and a handsome dwelling, at Westfield, N. J., 21 miles from New-York. Store doing a good business. Price of store, stock and dwelling, including 2 acres, barn &c., $6,500. Apply to J. CLARK, No. 88 Wall-st., rooms Nos. 13 and 14, or to WM. H. PIERSON on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FEED store, with stock and fixtures, horse and wagon, will be sold cheap if applied for this week. Apply to OLIVER S. POWELL, No. 191 Delancey-st., or of H. V. STEERS, No. 161 West 26th st.

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.
Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $35 to $100.
Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $200.
*We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.*
We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.
We will case up Watches to suit customers.
Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.
We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

## RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 8:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:
7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
[illegible] A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; [illegible]; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

## STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.
The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M. RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.
At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.
N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.
CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON via NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

| | Cabin. | Deck. | | Cabin. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | $4 00 | $2 50 | Nashua | $4 25 | $3 25 |
| Worcester | 3 00 | 2 50 | Lowell | 4 25 | 3 25 |
| Providence | 3 00 | 2 50 | Groton Junct'n | 4 00 | |
| Fitchburg | 3 85 | — | New-London or Norwich | 2 00 | 1 50 |

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FARE ON THIS BOAT, 25 CENTS.
JULY, 1857.—THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED line for SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, PORT WASHINGTON (Middletown,) and RED BANK. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK: | LEAVE RED BANK: |
|---|---|
| Monday, July 13, 7½ A. M. | Monday, July 13, 11½ A. M. |
| Tuesday, July 14, 8½ A. M. | Tuesday, July 14, 12½ P. M. |
| Wedn'y, July 15, 9½ A. M. | Wedn'y, July 15, 1½ P. M. |
| Thursday, July 16, 10½ A. M. | Thursday, July 16, 2½ P. M. |

Squam line of stages connect with this boat, also, stages to all parts of the country.

FARE ON THIS BOAT, 10 CENTS.
JULY, 1857.—THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED line for SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK: | LEAVE OCEAN PORT. |
|---|---|
| Monday, July 13, 12½ P. M. | Monday, July 13, 6½ A. M. |
| Tuesday, July 14, 12 M. | Tuesday, July 14, 7 A. M. |
| Wedn'y, July 15, 1 P. M. | Wedn'y, July 15, 8 A. M. |
| Thursday, July 16, 9 P. M. | Thursday, July 16, 9 A. M. |

Squam line of stages connect with this boat, also, stages to all parts of the country.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new and elegant steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK: | LEAVE RED BANK: |
|---|---|
| Monday, July 13, 12 M | Monday, July 13, 7½ A. M. |

Stages for Squan Village and all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M.; Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 25 cents, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6¾, and Newburg 7¼ A. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND SING SING—Making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BROWN, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M., making the usual landings on her return. Freight taken at reduced rates.

MORNING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS—The fast and spacious steamer BROADWAY will leave the foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY mornings, at 7 o'clock A. M., making the usual landings.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. (Arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

## AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.
HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.
300 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

## FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM LIVERPOOL. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, June 20 ........ 1857 | Wednesday, June 24 ........ 1857 |
| Saturday, July 4 ........ 1857 | Wednesday, July 8 ........ 1857 |
| Saturday, July 18 ........ 1857 | Wednesday, July 22 ........ 1857 |
| Saturday, Aug. 1 ........ 1857 | Wednesday, Aug. 5 ........ 1857 |
| Saturday, Aug. 15 ........ 1857 | Wednesday, Aug. 19 ........ 1857 |
| Saturday, Sept. 12 ........ 1857 | Wednesday, Sept. 2 ........ 1857 |
| Saturday, Sept. 26 ........ 1857 | Wednesday, Sept. 30 ........ 1857 |
| Saturday, Oct. 10 ........ 1857 | Wednesday, Oct. 14 ........ 1857 |
| Saturday, Oct. 24 ........ 1857 | Wednesday, Oct. 28 ........ 1857 |
| Saturday, Nov. 7 ........ 1857 | Wednesday, Nov. 11 ........ 1857 |
| Saturday, Nov. 21 ........ 1857 | Wednesday, Nov. 25 ........ 1857 |
| Saturday, Dec. 5 ........ 1857 | Wednesday, Dec. 9 ........ 1857 |
| | Wednesday, Dec. 23 ........ 1857 |

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.
The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BIRD, 2,251 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, [illegible] tons burthen.
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, [illegible] tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, [illegible] tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.
Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.
The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.
RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.
The steamship QUEEN OF THE SOUTH will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, July 22, and be succeeded by the INDIANA, August 5, and the ARGO August 19.
For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ........ $130
Second Cabin Passage ........ 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ........ $110
Second Cabin Passage ........ 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 24
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 8
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 15
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 22
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 29
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 5
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 12
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 19
Berths not secured until paid for.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship COLUMBIA, M. BERRY, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, July 18, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be returned.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.
The ATLANTIC will succeed the COLUMBIA, and sail on the 1st of August, and the BALTIC, the 15th of August.
No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMIN, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM GLASGOW. |
|---|---|
| New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon. | Edinburg, June 17. |
| Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon. | Glasgow, July 8. |
| Glasgow, We'sday, Aug. 5, 12 noon. | New-York, July 2[illegible]. |
| New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon. | Edinburg, Aug. 8. |
| Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon. | Glasgow, Sept. 5. |

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The splendid and powerful new iron steamship CONSTITUTION, E. POUGIN Commander, will depart for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on THURSDAY, July 16, from Pier No. 39 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING PROVISIONS.
In 1st Cabin ........ $80 | In 3d Cabin ........ $35
In 2d Cabin ........ 55 |
This Steamer has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.
☞ Certificates of passage will be issued here to parties who are desirous of bringing out their friends, at the following rates:
In 1st Cabin ........ $100 | In 3d Cabin ........ $40
In 2d Cabin ........ 66 | In Steerage ........ 35
(till July 17th inst.)

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE:
First cabin ........ $130 | Second cabin ........ $75.
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 23. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail August 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP LEBANON, T. Cook, commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $75, including provisions and Steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE—The steamship SOUTHERNER, L. M. MURRAY, commander, will leave pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent and fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, THOS. D. EWAN, commander, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, July 18. The favorite steamer *Carolina* makes regular trips to Fernandina and the various landings on the St. John's River, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every Tuesday. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; to Pilatka, $33.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. *Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning.* Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 25 Broadway.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE.—Great economy in fuel, positive purity of the warm air, no danger of setting the building on fire, as the fire passes through 20 feet of flues, and the cold air is not exposed to all the heated surface. There is no downward draft, and no damper openings. It can be cleaned in five minutes. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, office and salesroom No. 426 Broadway, corner of White-st., New-York.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, *with superior machinery.* There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin. Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

## LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.
Free from poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Musquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.
Principal Depôt, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

## MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
In this sultry season of the year, when every one feels the necessity of taking some cooling and alterative medicine, the pure extract of sarsaparilla will be found the most efficient remedy in the world for purifying the blood, regulating the secretions, and imparting healthy action of the stomach and bowels. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.
JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, langor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.
If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?
The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.
With woful measures, wan Despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.
If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Depôt No. 52 South 10th-st., below Chesnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.
Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S, take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 9 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it as invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.
Special arrangements having been made with the [illegible], the [illegible] cases of the Triesemar [illegible] will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
☞ No. 157 Prince-st., few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.

RICORD, VELPEAU, CIVIALE, ACTON, COWLING, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—50th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures; cloth, $1.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c., at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address letters to Box No. 344 New-York Post-Office. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, Mercury, Atlas, Police Gazette, &c.*

A "PRIVATE TREATISE" ON THE CURE OF CERTAIN DISEASES, &c.—In the plainest words, this little volume gives the treatment and directions of a physician of immense experience. By this it will be seen there is no occasion to make known [illegible] Consultation hours till 1 and after [illegible]

$500 REWARD—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, A mixture for the cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle last a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner John-st.; T. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARNOCHAN and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 81 Bleecker-st., eighth house East of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like pretences of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private disease with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Remember, all ye that have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." 50 Canal st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. COLVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR.—*A superlative remedy for seminal weakness,* sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $2. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one *stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.*

CANCERS CURED.—DR. TRALL, NO. 15 Laight-st., New-York, cures cancerous affections in a short time. This treatment occasions little or no pain, and so renovates the system that the disease will not return.

DR. MORTON'S REMEDY CURES A CERtain prevalent disease without internal medicines. Price $1. *Sold at RING'S, Nos. 192 Broadway, 874 Grand-st.,* and 383 Hudson-st.

## FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail
At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 33,)
Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.—H. STOREY, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. *For quality and styles call and examine;* prices moderate and terms liberal.

ROSEWOOD FURNITURE—A PLAIN, moulded green plush set of furniture for sale low, being ordered and not taken on account the person wanting credit. Also, a general assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture of the best quality, manufactured by JERIAH A. LANE, No. 19 Catharine-st.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S wareroom, Nos. 41 and 43 Webster-st., between Broome and Grand.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—[illegible] PERKINS against DAVID [illegible], for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, [illegible], and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents, with interest from the 9th day of July, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 9, 1857.
F. W. BURKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1857.
jy13-law6wM* F. W. BURKE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF NORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHENCK SUYDAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of John Schenck, No. 56 Remsen-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated, May 21, 1857.
ANN SUYDAM, JOHN SCHENCK, Administrators.
my25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF NORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FRANCIS [illegible], late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his office, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of October next.—Dated April [illegible], 1857.
FREDERICK WOOD, Administrator.
ap6-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] NORWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to CARLISLE NORWOOD, at his office, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1857.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, ANDREW G. NORWOOD, Executors.
je4 law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EVAN STEVENSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of MYERS, POTTER & JONES, No 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, [illegible], 1857.
ELLEN T. STEVENSON, Executrix.
f16-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] Bristol, late of Bristol, in the State of Rhode Island, [illegible] deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of June, 1857.
WILLIAM [illegible], Administrator with the will annexed.
je22-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. STORY, late of the City of New-York, Counsellor, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 28th day of April, 1857.
ap27-law6mM* GEORGE LAW, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH S. DANIELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1857.
ja19-law6mM* WILLIAM [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate [illegible] late of the City of New-York [illegible] on or before the 11th day of September next [illegible] New-York, March 7, 1857. [illegible]

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April [illegible], 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. [illegible] of the purchase money will be [illegible] balance within sixty days [illegible] to be deposited in the office of the [illegible] to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.
H. F. STANTON,
Deputy Secretary of State and Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.
In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 3, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed for two weeks.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
By resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 22, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is further postponed to [illegible] day of [illegible] 1857.
H. F. STANTON, Deputy Secretary of State,
And Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.
All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.
R. C. HANCE, Register.

## PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1857.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 8th day of August next, at noon, for the construction of the embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. The Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 38 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:
63,304 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
19,000 cubic yards of puddle.
684,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
232,000 cubic yards of rock excavation.
21,000 cubic yards of broken stone.
47,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
380 cubic yards of concrete.
550 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.
2,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
324,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.
Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.
N. VAN SCHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Comm'r.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until July 24th, for painting the main building of Ward School No. 44, corner of North Moore and Varick sts. For specifications apply at the office of the hall of the Board of Education, or to either of the undersigned Committee on Building and Furniture of Board School Officers of the Fifth Ward.
A. L. DECAMP, No. 232 Franklin-st.
[illegible] DUPIGNAC, No. [illegible] Lispenard-st.
WILLIAM [illegible], No. 24 Beach-st.

TO MASONS, CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—[illegible] for the erection of a dwelling-house [illegible] until 12 o'clock [illegible] JOHN DAVIS HATCH, [illegible] Commerce, [illegible] may be seen [illegible] from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION. — THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JAMES ALBRO,
New-York, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT.
JOHN W. HOYT, having associated with himself as copartners EDWARD GRIFFITH and ROBERT E. JONES, under the firm of JOHN W. HOYT & CO., will continue the manufacture of Floor Oil-Cloths, at Elizabeth, N. J., and the sale of Oil-Cloths, of every description, on the premises No. 76 John-st., and Nos. 21 and 23 Platt-st., New-York.
New-York, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JAMES ALBRO,
New-York, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT.
The subscriber will continue the manufacture of floor oil-cloths at his works, Elizabeth, N. J. Messrs. ROBINS, POWELL & CO., No. 36 Broadway, New-York, and No. 126 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, are sole agents for sale of oil-cloths of my manufacture. JAMES ALBRO.
ELIZABETH, N. J., July 1, 1857.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1857.
MR. GEORGE HUNTER BROWN, SON of our Mr. JAMES BROWN, has been admitted as a partner in our houses. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

MR. DAVID DUNCAN HAS THIS DAY become a member of our firm. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
New-York, July 1, 1857.

## LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay st., opposite Astor House.

# [illegible] DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

## Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon at Quebec.

## The Mutiny in the Native Indian Army.

## Fourteen Thousand Fresh Troops Ordered to India.

## SUSPENSION OF OPERATIONS IN CHINA.

## The Spanish-Mexican Difficulty.

## Serious Railroad Accidents in England.

## COTTON FIRM—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

## CONSOLS 92 1-2@92 5-8.

Father Point, Saturday, July 11.

The Canadian Screw Steamship Company's [illegible] Anglo-Saxon passed this point at about 1½ o'clock this morning, en route to Quebec, where she will be due at about [illegible] o'clock.

Her dates from Liverpool are to Wednesday, July 1.

The Anglo-Saxon left Liverpool at 1½ o'clock in the afternoon.

The City of Washington, for New-York, left at about [illegible].

The Vanderbilt Steamship Arago also left Southampton for New-York, at about the same hour.

The Royal Mail Steamship Arabia, from Boston and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th of June at noon; the Vanderbilt from New-York at Southampton, shortly after noon on the 30th, and the Collins steamer Atlantic at Liverpool on Wednesday afternoon.

The Commercial news by this arrival is not of very special importance. Cotton at Liverpool closed firm on the basis of about previous rates.

Breadstuffs closed dull, at prices not materially changed.

The weather, though somewhat stormy, was reported as being favorable for the growing crops.

Provisions quiet. Lard buoyant at a slight advance and closing firm at 66s. Rosin closed heavy at a slight decline and inferior qualities. Sugar quiet. There had been a slight advance in the Liverpool market on Teas of all qualities. In the London market [illegible] was dull at a decline of 6d.@1s. Coffee was firm, and Rice buoyant. In Tea there was a large speculative inquiry and prices are quoted at 1s. 3d. for Congo.

Money market active. Consols had declined to 92@92⅝.

The political and general news is of about the average interest. There had been two very serious accidents on English railroads, in which twelve deaths occurred and over one hundred were wounded.

The shipment of the cable for the submarine telegraph between Europe and America had commenced on board the Niagara, and would be proceeded in with the utmost dispatch.

Captain Hudson, of the Niagara, together with his officers, attended, by special invitation, the Manchester Exhibition on the occasion of the Queen's visit [illegible]. They were received with loud cheers and other demonstrations of good feeling.

France, at the request of England, is to send out [illegible] transports, with troops, to China. This will be done at the request of England, in order to prevent the withdrawing British troops from India, for the China war, as was at first contemplated, the startling news of the mutiny among the Native troops of the former country having made their presence there more than ever necessary. Later accounts state that a reinforcement of 14,000 troops are to be sent immediately to India.

The Spanish-American difficulty is as far as ever from an adjustment.

Political troubles are rife in Genoa, where party conspirators have been arrested.

The Italians whose arrest in Paris was announced by a previous steamer are to be tried for an attempt to assassinate the Emperor.

Full details of the news, both political and commercial will be found below.

### England.

The Government was catechized in the House of Lords by Lord Ellenborough, and in the House of Commons by Mr. Disraeli in regard to the mutiny in the Indian Army.

Lord Granville in reply to the former, and Mr. J. Smith in reply to the latter, stated that the case would be met with decisive measures, and that although there was good reason for supposing that the mutineers would speedily be put down by the force on the spot, still it had been determined to send out reinforcements to the extent of 14,000 men forthwith as a mere measure of security. It was admitted that the published accounts of the revolt were substantially correct, and the principal incentive was an impression that there was to be an attempt at a general conversion to the Christian religion.

In the Commons, Mr. H. Berkley asked leave to bring in a bill to cause the votes of parliamentary electors to be taken by ballot.

A debate ensued upon this, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion.

The motion was finally rejected by 189 to 257.

The United States steam frigate Susquehanna returned to Cowes from the Thames on the 29th ult.

Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Royal family, paid a State visit to the Manchester Exhibition on the 30th ult.; and although a furious storm prevailed all day, the enthusiasm of the thousands assembled was very great.

Captain Hudson and officers of the United States steam frigate Niagara, in full uniform, were present as invited guests, and were welcomed with loud cheers.

The quarterly revenue returns show a deficiency of £[illegible],000. The estimated deficiency consequent on the reduction of taxation at the close of the last war was £1,200,000, so that the report is regarded as highly favorable.

### France.

It was intimated that General Cavaignac would rather not present himself a second time to the electors of Paris, and that propositions had been made to distinguished members of the Paris Bar to take his place, but that they were not accepted.

Several of the defeated opposition candidates threaten to contest the regularity of the returns of their opponents.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that the Italians, whose arrests were noticed by the last mail, will be tried for a conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor.

The Daily News says that although Lord Clarendon has no official information of the facts, yet it is nevertheless quite true that the French Government entered into a contract with a Marseilles house for a supply of 10,000 Africans for Guadalupe and Martinique.

### Spain.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times says that Señor Lafragua, the Mexican Envoy, had handed to Señor Pidal a sort of ultimatum for the settlement of the pending dispute, and that the latter had promised to send a counter memorandum, on the nature of which would depend much of Señor Lafragua's further stay in Madrid.

The same correspondent also gives a rumor that Letters of Marque have already been sent from Mexico to the United States, in anticipation of war.

### Turkey.

A dispatch from Berlin says it is affirmed there that France, Russia and Sardinia have given their adhesion to the compromise on the question of the Union of the Principalities, drawn up by Lord Clarendon, which is, therefore, now opposed by France alone.

### India.

The India Overland mail had arrived at London with voluminous accounts confirmatory of the telegraphic announcement of the mutiny in the Indian Army. The details are somewhat less alarming than the first telegraphic accounts of the movement, which would be confined to Delhi. Troops were marching from every side against the town mutineers in the Punjaub, and every precaution had been taken to trample out the first spark of treason. Meerut and Delhi were under martial law, and the native Princes were sending contingents to the British forces and to Meerut. The native troops had murdered every officer on whom they could lay their hands at Delhi. It was supposed that Mr. Fraser, the Commissioner, had fallen with many men, women and children.

The mutiny had not affected the troops at other stations.

The Calcutta market had generally undergone but little change. Freights continued high.

At Bombay freights were lower and still tending downwards.

The London Commercial Daily List had learned that a report was current in well-informed quarters that Government was in possession of news from India that tranquillity had been restored.

### China.

The dates from Canton River are to the 8th of May. Several attempts had been made to blow up the ships there, one of which was nearly successful. No military operations could be undertaken before October, owing to the heat of the weather.

The Singapore correspondent of the London Times says we have a little dispute here between the English and American authorities. On the 25th of February last the American ship Coeur de Lion, Captain Tucker, bound to China, fell in with the Dutch ship Henriette Maria. Captain Tucker boarded her and found she was navigated by a Chinese crew only. Their story was that they had risen against the Dutchmen and compelled the Captain to run over to Cochin China, where they allowed him and his officers to take to their boats, and they were then trying to make their way to China.

Capt. Tucker took possession of the Henriette Maria, after considerable difficulty, and brought her to Singapore. The authorities here sent over to Batavia to give notice of the circumstances. The Yankee hoisted the American flag on board the Henriette Maria, and the Singapore authorities sent over an armed force and hauled it down.

A Dutch vessel-of-war now arrived and took away the ship, and the Batavia authorities say that any claim for salvage can be duly decided by the Courts of Batavia. Capt. Tucker then put the matter into the hands of the Consul, and the American sloop-of-war Portsmouth ostensibly went to see about it, but, as I believe, to take in the ratification of the American Treaty with Siam.

The dates from Foo-Chow are to the 30th of April, and mention the near approach of the rebels, causing considerable uneasiness among the merchants and wealthy people, who were removing their property. A stoppage of trade was anticipated, and no operation in teas could be carried on for the next season.

At Hong Kong, business was very quiet, and freights unaltered.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, Tuesday, June 30.

The Cotton Market, to-day, closed quiet but firm, at about previous prices. The sales for the last three days foot up 19,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken by speculators, and 3,000 for export. The advices from Manchester are favorable.

### Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Breadstuffs generally dull. The weather is reported favorable for the crops, notwithstanding some stormy days recently. Flour quiet. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Western at 30s. 6d. @31s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s.@32s. 6d.; Ohio, 32s. 6d.@33s. 6d.; Red Wheat, 8s. 6d.@9s. 6d.; White do., 9s. 6d.@10s. Corn very dull. Mixed, 35s.@36s. 6d.; Yellow, 36s.@36s. 6d.; White, 39s.@40s.

### Liverpool Provisions, etc., Markets.

Provisions quiet and generally unchanged. Lard advanced on all qualities, and closed buoyant at 66s. Beef steady. Pork dull. Bacon quiet. Sugar quiet. Tea has realized a slight advance on all qualities, and is in active demand. Rosin heavy with a slight decline on inferior qualities. Pot and Pearl Ashes quiet.

### London Markets.

Sugar closes dull at a decline of 6d.@1s. Coffee firm. Rice closes buoyant. In Tea there is a large speculative inquiry, and common Congo commands 1s. 3d.

### London Money Market.

Money active at unchanged rates. Consols opened a shade higher than yesterday's rates, but subsequently experienced a fall, and closed dull at 92½@92⅝ on account.

### The Latest Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Wednesday, July 1—1½ P. M.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

Provisions dull.

Produce quiet.

Tea active at the advance.

The Assault on Mr. Terhune.—We published on Saturday an account of a cowhiding affair in Wall street, one of the parties being a broker, the name of the other was not given. We are assured that the statement was only true so far as this, tha Mr. Terhune, on Friday afternoon, while passing through the street was struck with a loaded cane by a man whom he did not know. On asking him what he meant the villain ran, escaping the best efforts of the few who saw the assault to seize him. The Police are on the track of a man who is suspected, but no arrest has yet been made.

Killed by a Derrick.—A coal-heaver named John McClure was killed on Saturday at the foot of Twelfth-street, North River, while at work, by the giving way of a derrick. He resided at No. 643 Washington-street, where an inquest was held upon his body yesterday by Coroner Gamble. Verdict: "Accidental death."

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

A. R. Woodworth & Co.

Are now offering for sale

A most complete, cheap, staple

And efficient gas machine,

Adapted in all respects to the wants of

Private dwellings, public and private schools,

Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,

Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,

As well as towns and villages

Details will be furnished

By applying in person or by letter

To the office of the Company,

Where a machine can be seen

In operation,

And descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. Woodworth & Co.,

No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the Scalpel, Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 Fifth-avenue: Rupture, Piles, Fistula and Fissure, cured without the knife or ligature. Every case can be pronounced curable or otherwise, on examination. References—D. C. McCallum, N. G. Bradford, Esq.; H. Ford, Brooklyn; John Linn, Esq., Newton, Sussex County, N. J.; John Matthews, Esq., and a great number of gentlemen in every part of the Union on whom he has operated. If undertaken at all, the cure is warranted; there is no confinement from business and no detention in town. Office hours, from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings; at all hours Dr. D. is at his Private Hospital, where every comfort is provided for those who require the more serious operations, or prolonged dietetic treatment.

[Advertisement.]

Important to Travelers and Seafaring Men.—Charles J. Bunker's Life-Preserving Shirts for bathers, voyagers, and seafaring men, are the greatest invention of the age. They are made for males and females, and will be found invaluable by those who visit the sea shore this Summer. The Life Preserving Shirts expressly for bathers are made of the finest fabrics, and may be worn as an ordinary garment, with the greatest comfort and convenience. Those constructed for voyages are capable of sustaining the wearers in the heaviest breakers, and will protect the body from injury from rocks and other obstacles. Show-rooms, No. 336 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Thousands are doctored to death. Stomach and bowels complaints depress the system. Then comes the physician with drastic purgatives, and completes the patient's prostration. Beware of such treatment, if you are wise, and resort to these pills, which upholds the physical strength while they expel the disorder.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—To-night another brilliant entertainment is to be given at this cool and comfortable theatre. A neat drama, entitled the "Irishman in Bagdad;" the comic pantomime of the "Magic Barrel;" and Pilgrim's nautical drama of "Yankee Jack, or the Buccaneer of the Gulf," are to be performed, interspersed with singing and dancing.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 30c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 8-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

Portrait of Gov. Marcy.—An Imperial Photograph of the late Wm. L. Marcy, taken a few days previous to his decease, is exhibited at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. It was pronounced by Mr. Marcy, and is regarded by his friends, the best, as it is the last, record of his features ever taken. Copies may be obtained by application at the Gallery.

[Advertisement.]

Imperial Photograph of Hon. Wm. L. Marcy on exhibition at Brady's lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

A filter has at length been invented so simple in construction, so perfect in action, and so low in price that every man may henceforth drink pure water. In the use of the Croton Star Filter, recommended for its superior merits by such universally acknowledged competent judges as H. Van Schaick, President; Theo. R. De Forest, Commissioner; A. W. Craven, Chief Engineer; John F. Fleming, Chief Water Purveyor, of the Croton Aqueduct Department—you have secured the best and cheapest Filter ever submitted to a discerning public. Plain finished at 75 cents; silver-plated finished at $1. On exhibition and sale at No. 339½ Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.

[Advertisement.]

Kemp's Worm Pastilles are considered by children a treat, not a medicine, and radically and rapidly remove all kinds of intestinal worms. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Lovers of Aquatic Sports.—A 45-feet race-boat for a distinguished Club of one of the Colleges, and a splendid sail-boat full-rigged, will be exhibited by C. L. Ingersoll & Son, No. 250 South-street, this day.

[Advertisement.]

To perfume the breath and eradicate tan, freckles and pimples, use Balm of Thousand Flowers. None genuine unless signed by Fetridge & Co. For sale No. 261 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

## LONG ISLAND.

Extraordinary Vigilance of a Ferry Captain.—Late on Saturday afternoon the Captain of the ferry-boat Fulton discovered a lady and child in the ladies' cabin after the passengers had all passed out on the New-York side. Assuming that there was intent on her part to go back on the boat without paying passage, he walked in and began to catechise the lady as to where she wished to get out, told her she "was trespassing," and imparted several other valuable items of information before giving the lady a chance to explain. She had gone across for the purpose of meeting her husband on his return from business, and presumed she could pay as she went back, without the necessity of going outside the gate in a crowd. She offered a quarter to the vigilant Captain, but he turned away, and in a few moments came back again, and commenced further conversation with the lady upon the impropriety of her conduct. The lady now began to get excited, and gave him as good as he sent, telling him he was an insulting man, and bidding him go about his business. Quite an excited crowd gathered around, who seemed to think the lady had the best of the argument, and that the Captain looked sheepish. Several expressed the wish that the lady's husband could have come on board during the flare up; and others complimented the Captain in the white hat for his vigilance, and proposed a leather medal as a testimonial for his politeness to ladies in the discharge of his duties.

Brooklyn City Railroad.—This Company have laid their rails on Fulton-avenue to Hunterfly Road, to which point they will run cars the present week. The track will be immediately laid to the city line at East New York, and cars will be run over the whole length, it is now expected, by the 1st of August.

Burglary.—The house of Mr. Dewitt, corner of Hicks and Warren streets, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, who succeeded in taking away property valued at several hundred dollars, consisting of silver ware, dresses, jewelry, &c. Officers Oates and Powers, of the Third Precinct, noticed the house had been entered, and as they approached the burglars escaped from the rear basement door with their booty.

The Flatbush-Avenue Stabbing Affray.—Coroner Redding will conclude the inquest in the case of Francis Mehan, who was killed in a fight on Flatbush-avenue, on July 4, on Thursday next.

Patrick McCarty, who was stabbed at the same time is yet in a very critical state. Joseph O. McCarty, a brother, also stabbed at the same time, is now out of danger, and it is expected will be able to testify before the Coroner's Jury, Thursday.

The Heat.—Several persons were prostrated by the heat in Brooklyn on Saturday and yesterday, but thus far no deaths have occurred from this cause.

Challenge to Fight a Duel.—On Thursday Mr. Edward B. Morehouse, Police Clerk in Judge Cornell's Court, came into Court from his dinner, and found a lady waiting to see him on some office business, she being complainant in a case before the Court. A young man, well-known about the Police Court, hearing it reported by some of the officers of the Court (in jest) that she was looking for a lawyer, immediately commenced importuning her to employ him to conduct her case. Mr. Morehouse happening to come in at that moment, and seeing the lady's perplexing position, she evidently wishing to rid herself of his annoying presence, told him—the young sprig of the law—to clear out and let the lady alone. The said limb, however, paid no attention to Mr. Morehouse's command, but kept on talking to the woman, when Mr. M., losing his patience, at length threw an old book at him, which happened to lay on the desk. This rather nettled the limb, who shortly afterward left the Court, and nothing more was said or thought on the subject by Mr. Morehouse, until, on going into his office on Friday morning, he discovered a note directed to him, lying on his desk, containing the following:

E. B. Morehouse—Sir: In presence of several persons yesterday you gave me a very serious insult. I let it pass because it was in the Court. I now demand an apology, or by heavens something serious may happen. A. D., Attorney-at-law.

E. B.—If you cannot apologize, name your time and weapons by return of mail.

Mr. Morehouse, on reading the above, together with those in the Court-room at the time, enjoyed a hearty laugh, and then wrote him the following reply:

Andrew Dussbach, Sir: Your challenge is received, and all I have to say in answer is, that I will be in the Park, in the rear of City Hall, at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, with two bottles of pop, distance forty paces, the holder of the bottle, the cork of which pumps the highest on the string being cut, to pay the shots for the crowd. E. B. MOREHOUSE.

After sending this answer to Mr. Dussbach, Mr. Morehouse went before Justice Voorhies and sued out a warrant against him, on which he was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $500 to keep the peace towards Mr. Morehouse for one year.—Brooklyn Star.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange...July 11.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,500 Indiana State 5s. | 81 | 250 Reading Railroad.. | 76⅞ |
| 5,000 Virginia 6s. | 89½ | 100 do......s3 | 76¾ |
| 7,000 do. | 91 | 200 do......s10 | 76¾ |
| 1,000 N. Cali. State 6s. | 89 | 100 do......s30 | 76⅜ |
| 7,000 Missouri State 6s. | 77½ | 100 do......b10 | 76⅝ |
| 5,000 Cali. St. 7s, '75 | 58 | 200 do......b5 | 76⅝ |
| 3,500 Ill. Cen. R.R.Bs. | 93 | 50 Mich. Cen. R. | 83 |
| 37 Ill. C. July Rights | 125 | 50 do......b60 | 83 |
| 5 Ill. Cen. Feb. Rts | 125 | 200 Mich.S.&N.In.R.opg | 47 |
| 2,000 Te.He.&Al.2d m. | 63 | 300 do......s30 | 44 |
| 5,000 L.E.&W.2d m.b. | 20½ | 199 do......p&c | 47 |
| 1,000 Erie R. Cn bs. '62 | 70 | 100 do......s30 p&c | 44 |
| 5,000 Gal.&Chi.2d m.b. | 80 | 90 do. | 47½ |
| 10 Am. Exchange Bk. | 108 | 17 do. | 47½ |
| 5 Park Bank | 102 | 100 do......s30 | 44½ |
| 50 Merchants' Bank | 112 | 100 do......opg | 47½ |
| 10 Met. B'k Scrip | 105½ | 5 Clev.Col.&Cin. R.R | 94½ |
| 15 Del. & H. Can. Co. | 116½ | 15 do. | 94 |
| 10 Penn. Coal Co. | 92 | 5 Gal. & Chi. R. R. | 98 |
| 20 do. | 92½ | 50 do......b15 | 98 |
| 40 Cum. Coal Co. | 17 | 50 do......b10 | 98 |
| 50 Pac. M. St. Co. | 75 | 100 Cl. & Toledo R. R. | 58½ |
| 350 N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 81 | 100 do......s10 | 58½ |
| 1250 do. | 80½ | 300 do......s30 | 58½ |
| 150 do......b60 | 81 | 370 do. | 58 |
| 100 do......b60 | 80½ | 50 do. | 58¾ |
| 100 do......s30 | 80½ | 200 do......s3 | 58½ |
| 200 do......s10 | 80½ | 100 do......b60 | 59 |
| 200 do......s10 | 80½ | 100 Chi.& R.I.R.R. | 90 |
| 100 do......s3 | 80½ | 250 M.& Miss. R. R. | 50 |
| 100 do......s30 | 80½ | 50 do......b60 | 51 |
| 50 do. | 80½ | 150 do......s30 | 50½ |
| 100 Erie Railroad......c | 27½ | 110 do. | 51 |
| 350 do. | 27¾ | 50 do. | 51½ |
| 700 do......s3 | 27¾ | 50 do. | 51¼ |
| 50 do......s3 | 27¾ | 100 LaC. & Mil.R.R.b15 | 40 |
| 500 do......s15 | 27¾ | 50 do......b60 | 40 |
| 50 do......s60 | 27¾ | 100 do......s30 | 40 |
| 100 do......b10 | 27¾ | 55 do. | 39½ |
| 100 do. | 27¾ | 50 do. | 39½ |
| 50 do. | 27¾ | 50 do. | 39½ |
| 150 do......swk | 27¾ | 175 do. | 39½ |
| 50 do......s30 | 26½ | 50 do. | 39½ |
| 100 M.S.&N.I. pf. st.b60 | 75 | 50 do......s15 | 39 |
| 18 do. | 75½ | 100 Ill. C. R. scrip.s60 | 118 |
| 60 Clev. & Pitts. R. R. | 33½ | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $6,000 N. Car. State 6s. | 90 | 50 Gal. & Chi. R......b60 | 98½ |
| 5 Pacific Mail St. Co. | 74 | 100 N. Y. Cent. R......s30 | 80½ |
| 500 Reading Railroad..s10 | 76½ | 50 do......b30 | 80¾ |
| 500 do......s10 | 76½ | 100 do......b30 | 81 |
| 400 do. | 76½ | 100 do. | 80½ |
| 100 do......s30 | 76½ | 50 Mil. & Miss. R......s30 | 50½ |
| 400 do......b30 | 76½ | 50 Clev. & Tol. RR. | 58½ |
| 200 do. | 76½ | 250 do. | 58½ |
| 850 Erie Railroad | 27½ | 100 do......b60 | 58½ |
| 100 do......s7 | 27½ | 100 do. | 58½ |
| 100 do......s30 | 27 | 150 do......b3 | 58½ |
| 40 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. | 47½ | 5 Chi. & Rock Is. R. | 91 |
| 100 do......p&c | 47½ | 300 Clev. & Pitts. R. | 33½ |
| 50 do......s30 | 44½ | 5 La Crosse & Mil. R. | 38 |
| 100 do......s30 | 44½ | 60 do. | 38 |
| 100 do......s60 p&c | 43 | 60 do......s30 | 38 |

Monday, July 13—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week was unusually active. It was the first full week's business under the new tariff, and a large amount of goods was withdrawn from the previous accumulation in public store, in addition to the original entries which sum up, including the dry goods table in our last paper, $7,685,666 against $4,541,213 the week ending July 12, last year. The cash duties paid into the Sub-Treasury amounted to $1,287,242, denoting that something like twelve millions dutiable goods were put on the market during the week. The payments out of the Sub-Treasury were within $548,960 of the receipts of the week, leaving the balance on Saturday afternoon $10,861,089 against $10,317,059 at the close of the previous week, and $10,841,217 on the last Saturday in June. The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods for the week were $1,112,879 against 1,157,908 the corresponding week last year. The export of Specie, $1,184,115, against $1,737,545 the week ending July 12, last year. This sum and the accumulation in the Sub-Treasury make an apparent difference against the Bank reserve of $1,728,105, which would reduce the sum of $12,837,846 as on the last average to $11,111,241 on the statement to be made up this afternoon. A higher figure than this, however, is not improbable, as the Domestic Exchanges have brought in some further sums from the West, and $100,000 came from Havana. The falling off, whatever it may be, will soon be replaced by the California mail and treasure packet of June 20, now in the twenty-third day from San Francisco. The export demand for Gold this week will be moderate. The requirements for Custom duties, though large, excite no uneasiness, as the Government expenditures nearly keep pace with them. The Discount market was rather active through the past week, without particular pressure from borrowers. Prime paper, owing to the promptness with which mercantile payments are met, is in good request at 8@9 ₩ cent., and fair City at 10@12 ₩ cent. Money at call, among the Stock and Exchange houses may be termed easy at 7 ₩ cent. Foreign Bills 109¾@109⅞.

The Fiscal or Treasury year being closed with the month of June, we now resume our comparison of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at this port for the Calendar year. According to the monthly returns from the Custom-House, from the 1st of January, 1857, to the 1st of July, inst., the Imports of Foreign Merchandise at New-York amounted to $115,557,000

| | |
|---|---|
| Add week in July | 7,685,666 |
| Total to date | $123,262,666 |
| Against same time in 1856 | 112,125,213 |
| Increase to date | $11,137,453 |

According to the same tables the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign reëxported) from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, were $38,501,000

| | |
|---|---|
| Add week in July | 1,112,879 |
| Total to date | $39,613,879 |
| Against same time 1856 | 41,227,993 |
| Decrease to date | $1,614,114 |

The same tables make the Export of Specie

| | |
|---|---|
| from 1st of January to 1st of July | $[illegible] |
| Add week in July | 1,184,115 |
| Total to date | $[illegible] |
| In 1856 (correcting error in Custom-House) | 17,[illegible] |
| Increase to date | $3,768,[illegible] |

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, [illegible], of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

| | 1856. Quantity. | Value. | 1857. Quantity. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton, bales | 3,915 | $206,333 | 861 | $143,440 |
| Flour, bbls. | 48,152 | 314,251 | 17,889 | 125,656 |
| Rye Flour,* bbls. | — | — | 30 | 183 |
| Corn Meal, bbls. | 1,600 | 5,160 | 1,854 | 9,575 |
| Wheat, bush. | 148,667 | 240,943 | 2,852 | 4,594 |
| Corn, bush. | 20,766 | 19,170 | 811 | 495 |
| Pork, bbls. and tcs | 1,346 | 20,656 | 1,947 | 26,346 |
| Beef, bbls. and tcs. | 887 | 11,990 | 418 | 7,764 |
| Hams,* lbs. | — | — | 5,888 | 792 |
| Lard,* lbs. | — | — | 45,630 | 7,298 |
| Butter,* lbs. | — | — | 24,732 | 6,006 |
| Cheese,* lbs. | — | — | 7,646 | 898 |
| Total Produce | | $817,508 | | $332,991 |
| Miscellaneous | | 340,400 | | 779,883 |
| Total for the week | | $1,157,908 | | $1,112,879 |

* These items were included in Miscellaneous Goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York Central | 79¼ | 84¼ | 80 | 80⅝ |
| New-York and Erie | 26 | 28⅜ | 26 | 27⅛ |
| Southern Michigan | 45 | 51⅝ | 46 | 47⅜ |
| Reading | 72 | 78⅜ | 75 | 76⅝ |
| Illinois Central | 116¾ | 125 | 120 | 120 |
| Milwaukee | 45 | 55 | 50 | 53 |
| Galena | 90 | 93⅝ | 92 | 93⅞ |
| Toledo | 56 | 61 | 56⅝ | 58⅜ |
| Rock Island | 87½ | 92 | 90 | 90 |
| Pittsburg | 33 | 42 | 37⅜ | 38⅝ |
| Michigan Central | 81 | 84 | 82 | 83 |

The whole list left off better by 1⅛ to 5 ₩ cent. than at the close of the previous week. The extreme advance, attained on Tuesday and Wednesday, was from 2¼ to 8 ₩ cent. The market on Saturday was quite steady, with an inclination to firmness, on most of the list through the forenoon. Some considerable Street sales of Erie for cash were made about 1 o'clock at 28 ₩ cent., including some six or eight hundred shares in Certificates not before on the Street. These enabled the Brokers to get through their deliveries for the day with tolerable ease, and at the Second Board the Stock was done for Monday's transfer at 27⅛ ₩ cent. Reading at 76⅝, and Central at 80⅜@¾. The dealings of the week were the heaviest in amount and altogether the healthiest in tone we have recorded for some time past. The sales on the Specie list for the six days reach about 200,000 shares. The turn of the market on Thursday was the effect of some considerable realizing of profits on the Bull side. After this the Bears manifested a purpose to reclaim their power over the list by offering cheap options 30 or 60 days ahead. This was particularly marked in New-York Central and Southern Michigan, and to some extent also in Erie. The two parties, however, have become more equally matched inside the Board, while the outside orders and orders from Philadelphia are giving large employment to the Commission brokers.

COAL TRADE FOR THE WEEK AND SEASON.

| | Week. | Season 1857. | To date last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reading Railroad | 37,673 | 995,413 | 1,083,050 |
| Schuylkill C. | 40,001 | 475,761 | 463,045 |
| Lehigh C. | 28,281 | 290,781 | 414,140 |
| Lehigh Valley R. | 9,356 | 212,248 | 60,753 |
| Delaware and Hudson | 14,491 | 113,015 | 151,780 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 24,677 | 157,926 | 150,291 |
| Scranton Trade | 8,174 | 250,606 | 165,270 |
| Treverton | 4,185 | 48,058 | New. |
| Total for season, tons. | | 2,538,977 | 2,442,938 |

The Reading tonnage was reduced one day during the week by the 4th July. The Miners' Journal states that the canal carriers, being their own boat owners, continued their work on that day. The Treverton Company of this City have already reached over four thousand tons a week. The Cumberland trade in Bituminous Coal amounts thus far in 1857 to 272,200 tons, against 272,473 same time in 1856.

The receipts on the La Cross Road for June amounts to $60,532, against $49,059 same month last year. The Fond du Lac Road received $64,472, against $24,869 same month last year. The Missouri and Mississippi Road (new) received $33,000 for the month on 67 miles opened to Iowa City.

The Merchants' Clerks' Bank for Savings will pay the half yearly interest due to depositors, on Monday next, July 20.

The following are the quotations of Messrs. La Hubay & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, for Land Warrants:

| | Buying price. | Selling price. |
|---|---|---|
| 40 acre Warrants at | $1 10 | $1 12½ |
| 80 acre Warrants at | 95 | 98 |
| 120 acre Warrants at | 91 | 94 |
| 160 acre Warrants at | 95 | 98 |

Market active.

The land sales by the Illinois Central Company the first week in July amounted to $121,616. Thus far for the year 1857, the sales foot up $2,795,562.

### Money and Stocks at [illegible].

From the [illegible]

The past week has been mainly devoted to the usual [illegible] settlement of accounts. This fact, together with the feverish contest now going on in the New-York stock market between the Bulls and Bears, and the recent rapid and extraordinary fall in the prices of almost every security offered for sale in that market, has had the effect to reduce operations into a very small compass. There is at this time in our market, but little disposition to sell staple securities, and less to buy; holders seem very willing to wait the effect of coming events, satisfied that in the promising abundance of the grain crops all our roads will, in the inevitable increase of business, add largely to their earnings, and thereby impart increased confidence and value to their securities.

The transactions in the past week barely suffice to give quotations; from which it will be observed that the changes in price are in no instance material, and generally are the same as those current in the last three weeks.

We are very agreeably surprised, from the annexed monthly returns of the earnings of the Mad River and Lake Erie, and the Hamilton and Dayton Railroads, to find that, instead of a falling off, as was generally apprehended, there has been a small increase in the business of both these roads, as compared with the corresponding month of last year. This increase is the more surprising and gratifying, from the fact that in June, 1856, the earnings of both these roads were largely increased by the presence of the National Democratic Convention in this city. We have not been favored with the reports from any other roads and we are therefore led to infer that the business has not been satisfactory to their respective managers, otherwise the usual publication would have been made.

Earnings of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad for the month of

| | |
|---|---|
| June, 1857 | $[illegible] |
| June, 1856 | [illegible] |
| Increase | $[illegible] |

Earnings of Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad for the month of

| | |
|---|---|
| June, 1857 | $52,941 [illegible] |
| June, 1856 | 51,451 [illegible] |
| Increase | $1,490 [illegible] |

The heavy payments of the 1st and 4th were passed with comparative ease, and without any disaster of moment; since then the money market is gradually working easier, and less trouble will be experienced in making future negotiations. We quote Eastern exchange in fair supply, at ⅛ to ¼, and New-Orleans without change.

The sales of Stocks for the week ending were: Little Miami R. R. Co. 6 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds with interest 80; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. R. Co. 7 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds 90; 2d Mortgage Bonds 83½ to 85; Covington and Lexington R. R. Co. 6 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds 68; 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. 67; Indianapolis and Cincinnati R. R. Co. 7 per cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds 60; Ohio and Mississippi R. R. Co. 7 per cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds 60; Hillsborough and Cincinnati R. R. Co. 7 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds 55; Covington and Lexington R. R. Co. 10 per cent. Income Bonds 65; Indiana Central R. R. Co. 10 per cent. Income Bonds 95; Marietta and Cincinnati R. R. Co. 7 per cent. Domestic Bonds 85; Columbus and Xenia R. R. Co. 7 per cent. Dividend Bonds, due 1866 85; Little Miami R. R. Co. Dividend Scrip 91 to 92; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. R. Co. Dividend Scrip inc. int. 145; Indianapolis and Cincinnati Dividend Scrip inc. int. 70; Cincinnati 6s of 1884 82; Little Miami R. R. Co. 90; Columbus and Xenia 90; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton 68; Indianapolis and Cincinnati 63; Indiana Central 50; Covington and Lexington 18; Marietta and Cincinnati 18½; Hillsborough and Cincinnati 18¼; Mad River and Lake Erie 12½; Ohio and Mississippi 11⅛ to 12; Junction (Ind.) 8; Cincinnati and Chicago 2¾; Southern Pacific $3 00 for $5 00 paid; do $1 75 for $3 00 paid; Farmers' Bank of Ky., ex-dividend 115; Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co. Bank 100.

### No Money Panic after all!

From the United States Economist, July 11.

The stock speculators for a fall have during six months been kicking their contracts ahead in increasing quantities, in the hope that the long deferred money panic would set in "for true" in July. They have served themselves industriously with calumnious publications—have sold boldly that which they had not got—have borrowed stocks to sell—have bought at the market price and sold on the spot for future delivery at 2@2½ ₩ cent. less than they gave—and have succeeded by main force in getting the market down, while prudent buyers have given them rope to come in at the right time. The operators have apparently made money, that is, they have some in hand, but the quantity of contracts yet out—and which they were compelled to put out to maintain appearances—suffices to swamp all they have made and more.

They have carried this on in the hope that a "money panic" would intervene to bring them out in the end, but the new Tariff has come, the new Collector has come, and July has come and the first week has passed; the result is a decline of $500,000 in the Sub-Treasury, a rise of $2,000,000 in the banks, a cessation of specie exports, following a fall in exchange, and $2,000,000 at hand from California. Money is daily more plenty, and the public, judging that the forcing game is played out, came in, and stocks rose 10 ₩ cent. in 6 days. This state of affairs became so apparent in the last week in June that the short contracts of the buyers were no longer taken, unless covered by 10@20 ₩ cent. cash deposit. The turn in the market is illustrated as follows. Short sales were made (June 30) in some stocks as follows:

| | No. of shares | June | July | Loss |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York Central | 5,000 | 76 | 85 | $50,000 |
| Southern Michigan | 3,000 | 39 | 51 | 33,000 |
| Reading | 2,000 | 69 | 79 | 10,000 |

So strong was the reaction, showing the entirely fictitious state of the market and the eagerness with which buyers come in when they considered the strength of the bears was exhausted, was removed. The amount of short contracts still out is very large, with a daily improving tone in the market. Of all the slanders that have been reported in relation to railroads and their management, none have been sustained; when even names have been given as authors of attacks, the persons named have promptly contradicted it. Certain leading bears have caused long enumerated attacks upon the Southern Michigan to be published, but the effect of all these has been lost upon the public, and the authors suffer for their temerity.

The public have been disturbed to some extent by these desperate speculations, because so large and causeless a fall in the value of property was calculated to produce uneasiness even in those not directly interested, and if we remember that in the last few years $600,000,000 has been invested in railway property, a decline of 30 per cent. in the value of that property in six months—on no other ground than of alleged general systematic and wholesale swindling on the part of those intrusted with the management—becomes a matter of interest to the whole community. It has resulted in the failure of one well-known mercantile firm, and where so large an amount of capital has been subscribed to that description of enterprise, all wealthy men must have more or less interest, hence if the decline were well based the matter would be serious, but when, as in the present case, it is only nominal—through the conspiracy of a dozen brokers and their confederates—it requires to be mentioned only to allay alarm, if indeed any existed.

### Foreign Trade of Boston.

Boston, Saturday, July 11.

The Imports of Foreign Goods at the Port of Boston for the week ending July 11, were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dry Goods | $291,913 | Hemp | $45,637 |
| Iron and Steel | 158,198 | Sugar | 74,873 |
| Hides and Skins | 58,194 | Molasses | 45,911 |
| Wool | 55,756 | Other Articles | 335,371 |
| Madder | 20,614 | | |
| Total | | | $1,101,167 |
| The Imports of the corresponding week in 1856 amount to | | | $1,319,163 |
| Decrease in 1857 | | | $217,996 |

### Markets by Telegraph.

Oswego, Saturday, July 11—6 P. M.

Flour steady. Sales extra State at $6 50. Wheat in good milling demand. Sales 17,000 bush. at $1 37½ for Chicago Spring; $1 44@$1 45 for Milwaukee Club and Kenosha; and $1 90 for prime white Canadian. Corn unchanged. Sales 9,000 bush. at 74c. Lake Imports to-day—51,500 bush Wheat. Canal Exports—1,800 bbls. Flour; 27,000 bush. Wheat; 14,000 bush. Corn.

Chicago, Saturday, July 11—6 P. M.

Flour dull and depressed. Wheat inactive and tending downward. Corn buoyant. Oats slow of sale. Shipments to Buffalo—460 bbls. Flour; 42,000 bushels Wheat; 24,000 bushels Corn. Shipments to Oswego—No Flour; 16,000 bushels Wheat; 12,000 bushels Corn.

Providence, Saturday, July 11.

Printing Cloths—The Journal reports the sales of the week at 43,000 pieces, 60 by 64, 5⅝c.@5¾c. Cotton is steady and in fair demand at full rates. The tendency in price is still upward. Wool—The new clip has been nearly all taken at prices averaging from three to five cents above those of last year. The demand is active at an advance corresponding with the increased cost in the country. Sales for the week, 54,200 lbs.

Buffalo, Saturday, July 11—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged; sales 600 bbls., at $6 37 for Superfine Illinois; $6 50@$6 65 for extra do. and Wisconsin, and $7@$7 25 for extra Chicago. Wheat quiet for want of stock; sales small at $1 45 for Milwaukee Club sacked. Corn without material change; sales 22,000 bushels at 73c. on spot and to arrive. Oats favor buyers; sales 3,000 bushels at 57½c. afloat. Whisky—Sales 150 bbls. at 30½c. Freights, 8c. for Corn and 11c. for Wheat to Troy. Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending noon to-day—600 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Oats. Canal Exports—11,000 bushels Wheat, 64,000 bushels Corn, mostly to tide water; 3,000 bushels Oats, ditto.

Buffalo, Saturday, July 11—1 P. M.

Flour is quiet. Sales, to-day, 300 bbls., at $6 37@$6 50 for Extra Illinois and Wisconsin, and $7 for extra Ohio. Wheat is quiet and very scarce. Corn is not so firm, and is held at 73c. without buyers. Oats are dull at 57c.@58c. Whisky, 30½c. Freights are unchanged. The Lake Imports yesterday were very light.

### Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Saturday, July 11.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania Fives, 83; Reading Railroad, 38½; Long Island Railroad, 12; Morris Canal, 51; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½.

[illegible]

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 11.

### Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Parish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill. [illegible]

Schooners [illegible] Johnson, Tunnell, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Julia, [illegible], Philadelphia, [illegible]; [illegible] W. Phillips, [illegible] & Co.; [illegible] Pendleton, St. Ann's Bay, [illegible]; [illegible] Loring, Boston, B. W. Lewis & Co.; [illegible] Stewart, New-Haven, master; [illegible] Jayne, Tyler, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; [illegible] Savannah, D. C. Murray; [illegible], Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloops America, Reynolds, Providence, [illegible]; Pointer, Fowler, Providence, master.

Barge Marina, Clayton, Baltimore.

Propeller Westernport, Berry, Portland, H. B. Cromwell.

### Arrived.

Bark David Nickels, (of Searsport,) [illegible], Grande June 21, with sugar, &c., to [illegible] & Co.

Bark William and Ann, (Br., of London,) [illegible], Savannah 15 ds., with timber, bound to Bristol Channel. Put in on account of part of the crew refusing to do duty.

Brig Isabella Beurman, [illegible] June 25, with sugar to Peck & Church.

Brig Frances P. Beck, (of Providence,) [illegible], Apalachicola 29 ds., with cotton to C. B. [illegible].

Schr. [illegible], with mdse. from wreck of ship Samuel Willets, [illegible].

Schr. Mary Ellen, [illegible] 3 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. J. T. Bowen, [illegible], Chincoteague 3 ds., with corn to R. N. Fox.

Schr. Sycamore, [illegible], Chincoteague 4 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Rachel C. Russell, Lynch, Chincoteague 3 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. J. Buchan, Collin, Baltimore 4 ds., with corn to H. Stanton.

Schr. Father and Son, Smith, Virginia 3 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Belle, (Br.,) Gillett, Harvey, N. B., 11 ds., with freestone to Kettell, Collins & Co.

Schr. Gillie, (wrecker, from ship S. S. Willets,) ashore at Squan.

Schr. Franklin, Jones, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. E. Hamilton, Burbank, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Joseph Franklin, Burns, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Oliver Spellman, Spellman, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Wonder, French, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Charles Anne, Bosquet, Baltimore, for N. Haven.

Schr. Alexander Blue, Hathaway, Boston, for Providence.

Sloop Emma, Briggs, Port Ewen, for Newport.

Propeller Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, and Cape May 16 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Propeller Chas. Osgood, Smith, Norwich.

Propeller Curlew, Williams, Providence.

ARRIVED....SUNDAY, July 12.

Steamship Star of the West, Howden, Aspinwall July 4, with the California mails, treasure and passengers to L. W. Raymond.

Ship Ellen Austin, Gesrock, Liverpool June 11, with mdse. and 359 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Experienced light S. W. winds; been 3 ds. W. of George's; had 1 death on board during the passage. Sld. in co. with ships Albert Gallatin and Cornelia [illegible], both for New-York.

Ship Caravan, Sands, Liverpool May 14, via Halifax, (where she put in for provisions and water,) with mdse. and 456 passengers to Howland & Frothingham. Left Halifax July 1. June 17, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], saw ship Theodore, stg. E. by the wind. June [illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], Jno. Murphy fell from the maintopgallant yard and was lost. [illegible] JxH; had been some time in the water. [illegible] considerable drift wood and large sticks of timber. 10th, on the Banks, spoke fishing schrs. Rattler, of Provincetown; Tremont, of Harvender, 4,000 fish; Antelope, of Provincetown, 15,000 fish; Orinoco, (of Plymouth,) Holmes, [illegible] fish; saw a large number of schrs. on the Banks, fishing in lat. 45 24, and lon. 53 10. The C. landed 40 passengers at Halifax.

Ship Harmonia, Taylor, Glasgow [illegible] ds., with mdse. and 14 passengers to Dunham & Dimon.

Ship Asia, (of Bath,) Duncan, Liverpool [illegible] ds., with mdse. to C. C. Duncan & Co. [illegible] passed a large double topsail [illegible] showing a red and white signal; same time, saw a large whaling bark, stg. S. The A. has experienced heavy W. winds since May 28.

Bark J. M. Morales, Burmeister, Remedios, Cuba, June 29, with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Maria Gould, for New-York. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Cavallo, Washington, Port Lavaca, Texas, [illegible] ds. in ballast to J. H. Brower & Co.

Bark Flight, Calhoun, Hamburg, May [illegible], in ballast, with 104 passengers to E. Beck & Kunhardt. May 24, lat. 48, lon. 5 40, exchanged signals with a bark showing a signal red and white perpendicular stripes. June 2, lat. 45, lon. [illegible], exchanged signals with ship [illegible], Tyrhone, stg. E. June 14, Johanna Hanna Hanschild, aged 55 years, died of consumption. June [illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], exchanged signals with an Am. steamer showing a white signal with a red letter in it, stg. E. July 7, lat. 40 32, lon. 66 48, exchanged signals with an Am. bark showing a red signal with letter H. in it, bound W. The F. saw no ice; has had westerly winds to the Banks—since which light S. W. winds and calms.

Brig Margaretta, (Brem.,) Dethen, Hamburg 46 ds., with mdse. and 120 passengers to E. Beck & Kunhardt. The M. has experienced light winds and calms with much fog.

Schr. E. A. Hulse, Halleck, Swan Point, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Laura Gertrude, (of Beaufort, N. C.,) [illegible] ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. Matilda E. Wells, Terry, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Hammond, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Steamship Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, and Cape May 17 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford.

### Sailed.

Steamships North Star, Lefevre, Havre and Bremen; Edinburg, (Br.,) Cummings, Glasgow; Marion, Foster, Charleston; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c.

### Memoranda.

Squan Beach, July 12.—Wind, weather and sea have been favorable to-day. The cargo of ship Samuel Willets is nearly all out between decks; a hatch was cut through the between decks this afternoon, and with all diligence we hope to commence taking out cargo from the lower hold in the morning.

Baltimore, July 10.—I have a pilot's letter this morning from Old Point Comfort, Va., dated the 9th inst., stating that the ship Manlius, (of Boston, Capt. Pitman,) had arrived off Cape Henry, in [illegible] days from the west coast of South America, and was leaking 400 strokes per hour; further, that the U. S. steamer Bethell had gone to her assistance. She has a large and valuable cargo of copper ore, and is bound to this port.—(By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq.)

Capt. Bennett, one of the Underwriters' agents, left last evening to take charge and try and get off the ship Gosport, ashore near Cape Henry.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 12—Arr., ship Onward, Lewis, from Calcutta, and brig W. J. Treat, Parks, from Fortune Island.

### Domestic Ports.

Port Jefferson—July 8, arr., schrs. Edward Slade, Bayles, Dighton; 9th, E. W. Sander, (per tug C. M. Pettit,) lately ashore on Squan Beach, for repairs; 11th, sloop Deception, Smith, Providence; Sld., sloops Emperor, Darling, and Glide Darling, for New-York; schrs. Estelle, Davis; Helen Mar, Tooker; and Niagara, Smith, New-York; 10th, sloop Ellen A. Jayne, Wilbe, Kingston.

### Spoken, &c.

June 21, lat. 48 [illegible], lon. [illegible], Br. ship Empire, from Toulon for Quebec.

June 22, lat. 39 45, lon. 51 [illegible], was passed ship Richard Alsop, stg. E.

June 27, lat. 42 30, lon. 47 [illegible], ship Grand Duchess, hence for Liverpool.

June 30, lat. 46 [illegible], lon. 54 [illegible], ship Ellen, (of New-York,) from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, 5 ds. out.

July 6, off Nantucket, in lon. 70, was seen ship Ellen, (of Boston,) for St. John, N. B.

July 7, lat. 35 35, lon. 74 [illegible], bark Sierra Leone, (of Prospect,) from Cardenas for New-York, 9 ds. out.

July 8, lat. 36 29, lon. 74 [illegible], brig West, from Wilmington for New-York.

July 8, South Shoal bearing N. N. W. 18 miles, Am. ship Susan Hicks, from New-Orleans for Boston.

No date, lat. 37, lon. 75 [illegible], brig R. & A. Lawson, from New-York for Darien, 4 ds. out.